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Romanian Voters Appear to Force a Runoff for the Presidency

or even applauding as children taunt

And they see a government in Bonn

find answers to the violence and its

causes. Chancellor Helmut Kohl de-

"Xenophobia is totally unacceptable" and adding that "wherever hatred toward foreigners is expressed in conjunction with violence, we will proceed with

extreme severity and rigor."

But in the mooth since the Rostock

attacks, while opposition politicians visited homes for asylum-seekers, Mr. Kohl

with the foreigners.
Then, last week, the government an-

oounced it would step up surveillance of neo-Nazi gangs and bolster East German

police forces, which had pronounced themselves unable to handle the vio-

A government seeking both to stem anti-foreigner attacks and to remain true

to Germany's postwar commitment to

tolerance has found that its reaction to

the violence has sometimes played into

In Rostock and other cities where oco-

Nazis attacked foreigners, asylum-seek-

ers were swiftly removed for their own safety, officials said. But the moves al-

lowed the far rightists to claim victories

and present themselves to local audi-

say they are pleased over an agreement

with the authorities in Bucharest to de-

port thousands of Romanians, most of

them Gypsies, whose claims for asylum

in Germany have been rejected. Gypsies,

whose propensity to gather, eat and even

See GYPSIES, Page 6

Both extremists and the government

the hands of extremists.

ences as problem solvers.

By Marc Fisher

Washington Post Service HINRICHSHAGEN, Germany — A

dozen Gypsies stared at the ground as they pressed up against the chain strung across the entrance to the Mini-Markt, the only food shop in this East German village, population 100.

A guard snapped at the Gypsies to stand back from the chain and wait their

turn. Then he spied two light-skinned people approaching, "Want to come in?" he shouted, taking them for Germans. He opened the chain and ushered them

past the waiting Gypsies, who said noth-

Hinrichshagen, the locals say, had oo "foreigner problem" until the nearest big city, Rostock, transported 900 asylum-

seekers to the old East German army

barracks just outside the village, turning

the villagers overnight into a minority in

their own home. German authorities

moved them here from Rostock after

riots last month in which oco-Nazi and

skinhead youths firebombed foreigners

out of their apartments. In cities and villages, East and West,

Germans say they are undergoing a so-cial shock — the arrival this year of

nearly 300,000 foreign asylum-seekers, poor people whose demands on Germa-

ny's budget and housing supply have hit this officially homogeneous society at a moment of unusual political, economic

and psychological uncertainty.

The wave of anti-foreigner violence

that has swept the country - more than

1,000 attacks this year and continuing every night — has left many Germans,

the great majority of whom condemn the

the foreign media to Nazi Germany.

They see their own people standing mute

They see their country compared in

By Dan Balz

and E.J. Dionne Jr.

confidence has settled over Bill Clinton's

campaign headquarters.
The confidence flows from an elector-

al map that offers more possibilities than

violence, confused and hurt.

Soldiers in Bucharest, liming up Sunday to vote in presidential and Romania's president since late 1989, outpolled his principal challenger, Emil

parliamentary elections. Ion Iliescu, the former Communist who has been Constantinescu, but failed to avoid a runoff, projections showed. Page 7.

Foreigner Problem' Wrenches German Psyche

Currency Traders Expect Germany To Lower Rates **Move Would Quell Fears**

Of Franc Devaluation

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Currency traders appear to he anticipating a German interest-rate cut, which would be a knockout blow to speculation that the French franc would be devalued against the Deutsche mark. If the Germans fail to deliver that ultimate gesture of solidarity, the battle between central banks and currency speculators is expected to intensify.

Bot even then analysts see France at worst only tmable to claim a victory, rather than risking outright defeat.

"The worst is behind us," said Erick Muller of Credit Commercial de France. Even if the Germans do not cut rates, he added, "the pressure won't be the same as before."

It is clear that France and Germany are "working hand in hand" to prevent a devaluation, he said.

EC finance ministers are to meet in Brussels on Monday to discuss the European Community's exchange-rate mechanism following the

recent market upheavals and to prepare for the emergency EC summit next month. The franc ended trading on Friday at its best level of the week, at 3.3825 to the mark. It had been as low as 3.4220 but never got near testing its floor of 3,4350, thanks to continuous joint intervention by

the Bank of France and the Bundesbank. The voluntary support from the German central bank, intervening when it was not obliged to under the rules of the Community's fixed exchange-rate mechanism, clearly impressed the foreign-exchange market but failed to convince it that the franc was as solid as the

By inching the franc's trading level higher, however, the central banks raised the pressure on speculators to abandoo their attack. Having sold the franc when it was between 3.42 and 3.41 to the mark,

speculators face a loss if they have to close out their positions by repurchasing francs at a higher level. At the same time, they are also running a loss maintaining those positions, since they are paying around 13 percent to borrow francs, which are sold for marks that can be invested to earn slightly more

than 8 percent. Nevertheless, it is clear that doubts continue about France's ability to hold the link with the mark while German-imposed interest

rates remain so high and French economic growth so sluggish. Evidence of the lingering doubts could be seen in the level of short-term French interest rates. The cost of overnight money ended the week at 14 percent, down from nearly 30 percent early in the

week, but still at a high level. What remains to be seen is whether this reduction is the harbinger of an end to the speculation or simply reflected an easing of pressure before the weekend.

"The franc has won some respite from the verbal and actual intervention by the Germans," said Paul Chertkow, a London-based analyst for UBS Phillips & Drew.

"An intensification of the pressure Monday and Tuesday could be... what's needed to tip the debate at the Bundesbank in favor a rate cut independent of the domestic economic situation." he said

The above-target growth in German money supply, seen as a barometer of (uture inflation, remains a problem, and the Bundesbank's heavy intervention can only contribute to continued overshooting of targeted growth. The massive intervention, which flooded the currency markets with marks, has already driven down

See FRANC, Page 11

Warsaw Pact 'Mole' For U.S. Tells Story

By Benjamin Weiser

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON --- Io 1970, a rising Polish Army officer, Colonel Ryszard J. Kuklinski, made a choice that changed his life. Over the oext 11 years, he gave the United States access to the innermost military secrets of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact, and his story is only now emerging with the end of he Cold War. Frustrated at the time with the

Polish system, Colonel Kuklinski surreptitiously contacted the U.S. military in Germany and expressed his belief that some Polish officers so despised their Soviet masters that they were willing to rise up against them in the event of war.

Thus began a relationship that turned into one of the most extraordinary and productive intelligence operations ever run by the Central Intelligence Agency, providing unparalleled information about the Soviet Union's contingency plans for a conventional war

Colonel Kuklinski "virtually defined our knowledge," a U.S. mili-tary specialist said. "In the context of war with NATO by the Warsaw Pact — up to and including nuclear merations and exchanges — I do general staff to become a trusted not know of any single human See SPY. Page 6

that was even close."

At great personal risk and without pay, Colonel Kuklinski turned over 35,000 pages of documents to the United States until the CIA helped him flee Poland in 1981.

Colonel Kuklinski, now 62 and living with a new identity in an undisclosed location in the United States, revealed during extensive interviews that he managed to smuggle out the Soviet Union's op-erational war plans for Europe, the locations of hidden bunkers where Soviet and Warsaw Pact command and control would he located during wartime, and technical documents revealing the specifications for more than 200 advanced Soviet

veapons systems. He turned over material that showed how the Soviets viewed the course of a war and when they might resort to nuclear weapons. He passed along the Warsaw Pact's strategic five-year plans for 1971-75, 1976-80 and 1981-85 and identified which Soviet targets visible by satellite were actually decep-

The flow and quality of inform tion increased as Colonel Kuklinski rose from a middle-level military planner on the Polish Army's

any Democrat has enjoyed in four elec-tions, a belief among Clinton advisers that President George Bush has made a series of mistakes and the conclusion that even the possible re-entry of Ross Perot into the race might help, not hurt,

As a result, the Arkansas governor's advisers have set in motion a strategy designed to sharpen differences with the

Clinton's Strategy: Keep Bush on the Defensive president. They plan to drive home the strong majorities but is now tilting to-idea that Mr. Clinton is a "different kind" ward the Democratic nominee. Mr. Bush will step up his attacks on the Democratic nominee. of Democrat" and seek a mandate from Washington Post Service LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — A heady

speeches over the next several weeks.

In the meantime, Mr. Clinton will con-Democratic Senate caudidates in the

the voters with a series of detailed policy

South are staging a comeback. Page 5. Ross Perot would be more of a spoiler than a contender. Page 3.

tinue to make forays into traditional Republican territory to keep Mr. Bush on the defensive, as he did Saturday by campaigning in northern New England, a region that generally gives Republicans

Nichtner Traver mus ictat Deutschland

Protesters at the Sachsenhausen Nazi concentration camp, near Berlin, on

Sunday, a day after a barracks was damaged by a fire that the police said was

probably arson. The fire wiped out an exhibition on the Third Reich oppres-

sion of Jews. The sign reads "Germany must now bear not only grief."

tragen

Based on private and public polls, leads in about 20 states that add up to that is their only shot to retain power, nearly 250 of the necessary 270 electoral votes. They argue that it is now almost possible for Mr. Clinton to reach 270 even without the votes of Texas, Florida, Michigan, Ohio or New Jersey, although he is leading or competitive in many of

Clinton aides are careful not to sound

Clinton advisers believe that Mr. Bush has no option but to assault Mr. Chinton Clintno advisers say, they have solid in the final five weeks. They understand one senior adviser said. Recognizing the potential danger for Mr. Bush, the advis-er said, "There's risk in coming at us."

"The only mistake we make is in not being aggressive," said Mickey Kantor, Mr. Clinton's campaign chairman. James Carville, who directs Mr. Clinton's day-to-day strategy from the "war room" at campaign headquarters, said the possible return of Mr. Perot and increased attacks from Mr. Bush meant

See CLINTON, Page 6

Europeans Favor EC but Want to Vote On the Treaty Poll Shows Discontent Over Bureaucracy and Lack of Communication By Barry James

PARIS—More than four out of five Europe-ans want a referendum on European political and economic union such as the one the French had last week, according to a poll conducted for the International Herald Tribune and Cable News Network.

Generally, the poll shows widespread approval of the way Europe is growing together, but it also reflects the undercurrent of dissatis-faction with the way the Maastricht treaty was imposed from above in Western Europe and the lack of care with the way European affairs are

The poll also indicates that, overall, 6 out of 10 Europeans would vote in favor of the Maastricht treaty, despite widespread dissatisfaction with the European Community's Brussels-

Beset by ill health and unpopularity, François Mitterrand is under pressure to step down as France's president. Page 2.

based executive, the EC Commission, which 8 out of 10 people said was mo remote and

Seven out of 10 said they wanted Europe to have a single currency, and almost 6 out of 10

said the EC should determine economic policy for all members.

The poll indicated that, in general, people were satisfied with the EC — 77 percent expressed approval — but were worried about

certain aspects, such as a possible increase in crime and immigration-related racism with the advent of a border-free single market on Jan. I. Those polled said that the EC would help bring improvements in the environment and

education, with three quarters saying the Com-munity can solve pan-European environmental problems better than member governments. They also said that member countries acted in a selfish manner rather than in the interests of the Community, and one-third identified Germany as the country they thought had benefited most from EC membership.

Of the 1,073 adults questioned in the cross-Europe survey by Continental Research of London, following the French vote, 81 percent said they also would like to have a referendum

But if there were such referendums, only 41 percent of those polled in the northern countries - Britain, Denmark and Ireland - said they would vote "yes." Seventy-seven percent in the Benelux nations of Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg said they would vote "yes," as did 65 percent in the southern countries of Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece, and 64 per-

cent in Germany.

The Maastricht agreement calls for ratification by all 12 member nations, either by referendum or by parliamentary majority. France narrowly approved the treaty last week, Denmark narrowly rejected it in a referendum in June and the Irish accepted it by a wide major-

The level of satisfaction in the Community, tries than in the northern, higher among the six original members than among those that joined later, higher among younger than older people, and higher among white-collar workers than blue-collar workers.

Asked why they thought problems had arisen in the European exchange rate mechanism after several years of successful operation, nearly three-quarters of the survey group said that EC members were acting in their own interests

instead of considering the needs of others. This answer was particularly prevalent in the northern group of countries —Britain, Den-mark and Ireland — where 87 percent of those

questioned attributed the foreign exchange crisis to selfishness. They were not asked which countries they considered were acting selfishly. Asked to say which country had benefited most from EC membership, 29 percent, the largest number, said Germany.

Although popular acceptance of the Maastricht treaty was as uneven, more than two-thirds of those questioned said they thought that oow that the French public had ratified the agreement, the other EC members also would support it. Only a quarter of those questioned
— 14 percent io the southern countries thought their governments had done an ade-

quate job of explaining the treaty.

With the Community currently seeking a way
of overcoming Denmark's rejection, 58 percent
of those polled said the Community should press ahead loward further integration without the Danes, if necessary. Just over half said the Community was capable of further economic

See POLL, Page 6

Taking a Swipe at Graffiti

By James Bennet New York Times Service

NEW YORK - There is honor - of a kind among vandals, at least among the ones who tag every flat surface in a city with their nicknames. It demands, for example, that they steal, or "rack," the spray paint they use. It demands that they do not touch each other's work unless they want to pick a fight.

And it demands that they never, never, never give io, no matter how grown-ups stack the odds

But the odds have gotten pretty high. "They're trying to take away hope," said a teen-aged New York City vandal, who signs himself "SERE." In the long, obsessive struggle over graffiti, the vandals — who, except for a few innovators, are armed only with spray paint, magic markers and the time on their hands—are running up against an increasingly sophisticated arsenal: officers

wearing night-vision goggles, lab rats concocting

designed to resist their attacks, walls baited with whitewash and surveyed by hidden video cameras. and laws that are growing ever more sweeping.

The long-sought graffiti neutron bomb — a

Tellon-like coating for buildings — remains in the

"We're still a long way off from having a com-mercial product," said Catherine Maxey, a spokes-woman for Dow Chemical Co., which has devel-oped a washable varnish that beats graffit in the ab but has not been tested on weathered surfaces. "We've had, like, city councilmen call and say,
'Can I have some of that? I'd like to put it on city
hall.' We're not ready for that yet."

In the meantime, cities have tried to strip graffiti

writers of their tools by banning sales of spray paint to minors. But since many writers are not minors, and most minors have friends who are majors - and since truly honorable vandals, as

See TAGGERS, Page 6

Kiosk

Swiss Approve Alps Rail Tunnels

GENEVA (AP) — Swiss voters, in a referendum Sunday, convincingly approved the country's most ambitious tunnel project, which calls for two high-speed rail lines to be built through the Alps. The government said the vote was 63.5 percent to 36.5 percent.

Swiss entry into a 19-nation European free trade area on Jan. I, widely seen as a prelude to membership in the European Community, hinged on approval. In trade area negotiations, the 12-nation EC allowed Switzerland to keep a lower weight limit no trucks than the test of Europe, a measure that forces heavy rigs to detour through neighboring countries, in return for a promise to build the tunnels.

neighboring countries, in return for a promise to build the tunnels. They would be 50 kilometers (31 miles) and 30 kilometers long. General News Business/Finance

U.S. says Serbs killed 3,000 in Bosnian camp. Page 7. Decision on a 12-year-old boy's suit to "divorce" his natural mother fuels a debate. Page 5.

Russia's central bank will cut credit to about a third of the level industry demands. Page 9.

U.S. machine tool orders fell 23-

percent in August. Page 9.

New York Times Service

could result in a small improve-ment in the human-rights situation

The move, which was approunced

a series of changes that are appar-

ently part of a strategy pursued by

democracy movement.

in the country.

prisoners and allowed family visits to Burma's most famous dissident. BANGKOK - The Burmese government says it will lift the last of the martial law decrees it im-Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the Nobel

Shift in Burma Is Discounted

under house arrest since July 1989. posed in 1989 to crush a nascent In a report this month on Burma, Diplomats described the action Asia Watch, the New York-based as primarily cosmetic and unlikely to satisfy critics of the government, human rights organization, said it found "no reason to believe that although they acknowledged that it

the human rights situation has fun-damentally changed." The junta has refused to recognize the results of a 1990 election that gave a landslide victory to the on state radio, is the most recent in National League for Democracy,

the party led by Daw Aung San Even with the announcement

Burma's military government to end its status as an international has released hundreds of political me holding onto power in Burma. goon, the Burmese capital

The state radio said Saturday that the decree would end the judicial powers of military command-ers, and that civilians would no Peace Prize laureate who has been longer be tried by military tribunals. Diplomats said that martial law would be ended in the military districts that include Rangoon and Mandalay.

"It may be a cosmetic change but it's useful cosmetics," an Asian diplomat said of the announcement. "For a civilian accused of a crime, it's almost certainly better to have at least the facade of a civilian trial. The civilian system has at least a little due process built into

In September 1988, soldiers there is no doubt among diplomats killed hundreds of democracy dem-Since last spring, the government that the military intends to contin- onstrators on the streets of Ran-



President François Mitterrand going for a stroll Sunday in Brittany, where he is resting after undergoing prostate surgery Sept. 11.

Mitterrand a Winner, but a Bruised One

By Alan Riding

PARIS - If France had rejected the treaty on European union in a referendum, President François Mitterrand would have faced loud demands for his resignation. Now, the treaty narrowly approved, he is instead hearing calls to retire.

It was not how he had planned things. He had argued that defeat would not force him out of office since the vote on Europe was not a plebiscite on his government. He had also gambled that a solid victory would lift his sagging popularity after 15 months of set-

Yet exit polls showed that 20 percent of voters Sept. 20 said "no" as a protest against his government, while the "yes" victory was too close to help much. On television after the vote, the 75-year-old president resembled an aged boxer who had won a bruising split cision and looked ready to hang up his

The vote - 51.05 percent "yes" and 48.95 percent "no" — set off speculation against the franc and a new crisis in Europe's drive toward economic and political union.

Yet, in France, attention turned quickly to Mr. Mitterrand. In political terms, the "yes" had brought him little respite, with conserva-tive opposition leaders claiming credit for the victory and his own Socialist Party still seemingly headed for defeat in March's parliamentary elections.

Further, the country began to digest the disclosure that he was suffering from prostate cancer. His doctors have said that it is not life-threatening and that he will soon resume

normal activities, but a new question ap-peared over his future.

"And now, Mr. President, thank you and good-bye!" the weekly l'Evenement du Jeudi proclaimed in a special post-referendum edi-tion, Its editor, Jean-François Kahn, said that the "yes" vote and Mr. Mitterrand's illness now gave the president an opportunity to

leave office gracefully.

The editor of the daily Liberation, Serge

'And now, Mr. President, thank you and good-bye!' is one postreferendum attitude to Mitterrand's presidency.

July, said Mr. Mitterrand could consider his work accomplished with the ratification of

the union treaty.

At the heart of calls for his retirement before his second seven-year term ends in 1995 is the widespread belief that France is ready for change, evidenced by the deep split provoked by the referendum debate and by the Socialist defeat in regional elections in

Many independent political experts note that if Mr. Mitterrand hangs onto power after next spring's elections, he will probably have to "co-habit" with a conservative prime minister, which could perpetuate a feeling of

These arguments of course existed before Mr. Mitterrand's prostate surgery on Sept. 11. Now, France is also remembering the problems provoked by President Georges Pompidou, who slowly disappeared from view during the two years before his death from cancer in 1974.

While the Elysee Palace never admitted the gravity of Mr. Pompidon's illness, Mr. Mitterrand has taken the step — unusual for France — of admitting that he has cancer, albeit a form common among men of his age and one that, in most cases, can be controlled

Yet, after he appeared on television looking gaunt and exhausted last Sunday, the rumor mill inevitably cranked up, with assertions that his illness is more serious than admitted, reflecting the country's current deep distrust of anything it is told by the

The president himself has brushed aside suggestions he might leave office on the ground of ill health and his cabinet ministers continue to insist that he will serve his full term. Yet many experts believe that, having "co-habited" with an opposition prime minister from 1986 to 1988, he is unwilling to repeat the experience.

The next question is whether in the coming weeks Mr. Mitterrand carries out his earlier promise to propose a constitutional change reducing presidential terms from seven to five years, a move that would be widely supported across the country and could pave the way for an early retirement next year.

WORLD BRIEFS

200 Feared Dead in Nigeria Jet Crash 🕦

LAGOS (AP) — More than 200 people were feared dead Sunday from the crash of a Nigerian military plane near here Saturday night, military sources said. Reporters who visited the crash site said 15 bodies had been pulled from the wreckage so far. There were no immediate reports of

Military officials at the site said at least 200 people, mainly Nigerian military officers and their families, were aboard the C-130 plane, which crashed shortly after taking off from Lagos. It had been en route to Kaduna in central Nigeria.

Socialists Gain in French Senate

PARIS (Reuters) - France's Socialists built on past successes Sunday to gain five seats in elections to the Senate, the upper house of the Parliament. Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy said the election of two cabinet ministers in the polling for 103 seats — about one third of the house - made a minor government reshuffle likely.

The indirect voting system by members of the National Assembly and local councils allowed the Socialists to enjoy the delayed-action effect of their 1989 success in local elections and find some solace following polls predicting their rout in elections for the Assembly, to be held by March. "We are very pleased," said Claude Estier, president of the Socialist group in the Senate. "As things stand, it is not too bad," The Socialists won six new seats and lost one to held a total 71 and become the second won six new seats and lost one to hold a total 71 and become the second largest group in the Senate behind the Ganllist Rally for the Republic, which lost one seat and retained 90.

Emergency Declared in Russian Area

MOSCOW (AP) - The authorities imposed a 60-day state of emergen-

MOSCOW (AP) — The authorities imposed a 60-day state of emergency Sunday in an autonomous region of Russia where thousands of demonstrators demanding the release of a detained Muslim militant leader had clashed with police forces, news reports said.

The Interfax news service said at least 20 people were injured in a confrontation Sunday in Nalchik, the capital of the autonomous republic of Kabardino-Balkaria, bordering on Georgia. Muslim militants from the enclave and other regions of the Russian Caucasus, united in the Confederation of Caucasian Mountain People, have been assisting separatists from the Georgian region of Abithazia.

The protesters in Nalchik demanded the release of the confederation's leader, Moussa Shanibov, who was detained earlier this month for sending militants to Abithazia, and the resignation of Kabardino-Balkaria's president, Valery Kokov, Interfax said.

Thailand Plans 25% Cut in Military

BANGKOK (AFP) - Thailand will reduce its armed forces by 25 percent over the next decade because the external threat to the country has diminished in the post-Cold War era, a top general was quoted Sunday as having said.

The reduction includes a 15 percent cut in military strength over the next five years, with much of that coming from the army, Lieutenant General Surayudh Chulanonda told the newspaper The Nation. The army now numbers about 170,000, about half of total military strength.

Rabin Rebukes Outspoken Minister

JERUSALEM (NYT) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin warned Sunday that his coalition could collapse if his education minister did not muzzle herself after a stream of public remarks that angered him and outraged Orthodox Jews. Mr. Rabin rebuked Shulamit Aloni but made

outraged Orthodox Jews, Mr. Rahin rebuked Shulamit Aloni but made no move to remove her.

Amid inconclusive Middle East peace negotiations, the government has been upset recently because of the dispute over remarks by Mrs. Aloni, a leftist dove. She told a newspaper that the prime minister would return the entire Golan Heights to Syria in return for a full peace treaty. Israeli officials acknowledge that Mr. Rabin's Labor-led alliance is an uncomfortable marriage of religious Jews and committed secularists who rarely have anything good to say about one another. Shas, the one religious party in the alliance, has threatened to walk out unless Mrs. Aloni is removed.

TRAVEL UPDATE

France Backs Off on License Points

PARIS (Renters) - The French government said it would change a

driving license system that, when introduced in July, set off a 10-day

truckers' protest. The penalty system will be changed so that drivers are liable for 12 points, rather than 6, before losing their licenses.

The change will bring France closer to other European systems and will

allow for a wider point allocation, depending on the seriousness of the offense. The government rejected the concept of separate licenses with different conditions for professional drivers, a demand of truck drivers

who viewed the new restrictions as a threat to their jobs.

This Week's Holidays

North America

Quietly, U.S. Might Is Waning in Europe kept European currencies within a fixed range of Germany's mark. The steady mark bas slowly re-By Louis Uchitelle spheres, with Germany the super-New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - President George Bush's new world order. which assigns leadership to the United States as the surviving superpower, clearly did not apply last week to the European currency turmoil. While the U.S. government stood by, the Germans marched to

Similarly, Mr. Bush's call last spring for rapid approval of foreign loans for Russin was not repeated by the administration last week at the semiannual gathering of the world's finance ministers and central bank presidents.

Behind the American reticence is the diminishing power of the United States to shape Europe's economies — a loss of influence made more explicit than ever by the European currency turmoil. That tur-

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nower in Western Europe, the United States in the Western Hemisphere and Japan in Asia and the Pacific. Russia has so far resisted any superpower's control.

"The Germans did not inject themselves into the negotiations with Mexico and Canada for a freetrade agreement, and they do not listen to us in Europe." said Jeffrey Garten, a managing director of the Blackstone Group and the author of the recently published "A Cold Peace: America, Japan, Germany and the Struggle for Supremacy.

A senior Treasury Department official who requested anonymity said the Germans simply rejected or ignored U.S. proposals in recent months that were intended to avoid the currency crisis that developed. The turmoil of the last two weeks disrupted the mechanism that had

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placed the dollar as the measure other Europeans use to value their

The Germans helieved they could control the currency market, and we believed they could not." the Treasury official said.

But once the currency markets got out of control, U.S. officials abstained from their usual vocal backseat views of how Europe should proceed. And they have not participated in any of the backroom negotiations to resolve the crisis, the Treasury official said. Those talks started in Europe, moved here last week during the meetings of the International Monctary Fund and the World Bank,

and then migrated back to Europe. "It is up to the Europeans how to

HYATT RESORTS

at Regency Senctuary C (Gold Coast) Hysta Regency Coolean (Suzisbane Coast)

French Polyness

Bala Hyen

Korea Heart Regency Cheju

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PARK HYATT HOTELS

Acamalia Park Hyan Sydney Hyan Hotel Canbers

then we might play a role in the

Several other reasons help ex-plain the low-key American pres-ence at the meetings here. With Mr. Bush concentrating his election campaign on the domestic economy, his strategists have apparently decided not to draw public attention to foreign problems - particularly problems that have not responded to American pressure.

The administration is obviously involved in a domestie agenda," a senior administration official said, suggesting that at least until the Nov. 3 election, Bush officials are likely to say little about foreign economic issues. The election strategy has soft-pedaled references to the new world order that Mr. Bush proclaimed during the Gulf crisis, In that spirit, Treasury Secretary

Nicholas F. Brady and David C. Mulford, undersecretary for International Affairs, had publicly badgered the Germans to lower interest rates, with Mr. Mulford even getting into a squabble with German officials last spring.

The Americans argued, in effect, that only after the Germans, with their increasingly dominant economy, lowered rates could other European nations lower theirs. The U.S. goal was to get Europeans to stimulate their economies, making them more prosperous so that Europe would purchase more Amerian goods and help the United States out of its hard times. But the Germans refused, fearing that low-er rates and too much borrowing would raise Germany's inflation rate and weaken the mark.

The Germans also noted that the United States was in no position to criticize the rising German budget deficit when the American deficit is so high, and rising.

In the end, the mark proved too strong for the currencies of Britain, Italy and Spain, with their sluggish economies, and these currencies were sharply devalued, destroying the European exchange rate mechanism in the process.

The crisis came on the eve of the meeting here, and the Bush administration, with its election strategy in mind, responded with mild seneralities about stronger worldwide economic growth. The one American attempt to upstage the discus-sions among Europeans over the proper values of their currencies was a proposal from Mr. Bush that would in effect peg currency values to an index of commodity prices. reducing in the process the mark's

power in Europe.
"The administration was trying to show some leadership and imagination and to provide a sophisticated justification for lower German interest rates." said John Lipsky. chief economist at Salamon Brathers, offering a more charitable reaction than the Europeans, who ignored the proposal.

The Bush administration similarly refrained from inserting itself into the growing conflict in Russia - a conflict that the United States seems powerless to control. The Russians are divided between those who want to qualify for Western loans by cutting government spending closing inefficient com-panies and laying off workers, and those who want a go-slow policy to save jobs -even if that means little foreign funding.
The Bush administration, at the

April IMF and World Bank meeting, declared that a historic moment had arrived and the West should quickly channel funds to the former Soviet Union - and Russia, in particular - to save it from falling back into communism. The ption was that President Boris N. Yeltsin's Russian government would soon take the steps to qualify for the foreign loans, an assumption that no longer holds. The administration's policy has

oot changed, but the timetable certainly has, administration officials said. Congress has not yet ap-proved a \$12 billion contribution to the fMF that the United States is required to make to help finance aid to Russia. Unable to act. U.S. officials remained silent on the subject this week. So did the Germans and the Japanese, other contenders for influence in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Ex-EC Aide Rejects A 2-Speed Europe As Unworkable

Etienne Davignon, a former member of the EC Commission in charge of industrial policy and chairman of Société Génèrale de Belgique, Belgium's leading banking and financial group, discussed the Maastricht treaty and the crisis in the Europe Community with Barry James of the International Herald

Q. Are we heading for a two-speed Europe?

A. That is an ambiguous term. If by two-speed Europe one mean A. That is an ambiguous term. It by two-speed Europe one means that within the European Community there can be varying speeds of adaptation, that's in the treaty. If one means a two-speed Europe that is basically one group of real members with another group of countries that are only nominally in the Community, that is quite a different concept and a very dangerous and damaging one. I don't think we are heading toward that.

It would not survive because that type of two-speed Community would mean an inner group of countries that basically are led by the

MONDAY O&A

Federal Republic of Germany, which would entail a high political price for countries outside the inner group — and I speak not only of

Italy, but certainly of Spain.

Can you have monetary and economic union on that basis, continue to share a large market with the others and enjoy an enlarged Community and solidarity among members? The Community doesn't work that way. It has never had a permanent majority

and a permanent minority.

Q. Nevertheless, the parliamentary debate in London this week showed how much suspicion there was in Britain about the Maastricht treaty and the European exchange rate mechani

A. The British are formidably pragmatic and we in Continental Europe are more conceptual. We have this permanent discussion with our British friends when we get emotional and romantic over the role of Europe. Maybe we do go over the top, as the British say. As a group, the British have never had this sentiment.

So the attraction of the EC to Britain is either through reason or through necessity. Every time there is a setback in the Community, this need diminishes. And there is certainly now a very big disappointment in the United Kingdom. You read throughout the British press that the Germans were ready to belp the French but not the

Q. But didn't they help the British more than the French?

A. Exactly. But we are speaking about feelings.

Q. What lessons do you draw from the upheavals of the past

couple of weeks? A. Either you read them as the impossibility of the world to organize itself, or as an indication that the degree of organization that exists is not up to the challenge. As I do not belong to the fatalistic school, f think it is best first to look to the future and then

to find out why something didn't work. We always knew that we were taking a risk on the free flow of capital before we were completely satisfied that the international system that we were building could be as effective as the national ones which existed before. Nevertheless, it worked for a number of years. And then came the crisis, which was really caused by the fall of the dollar. Once markets felt that the dollar would not revalue they went where the interest rates were higher.

Q. The markets command trillions, governments can command only billions? How can these huge anstable movements of money be

A. If there is a strong group of currencies to which others can attach themselves institutionally, then you can create a zone of stability — the larger the more credible — and cause doubts in the market that potential profits are worth the risk. This needs to be accompanied by a number of dissuasive elements that can be used in time of crisis, so that people can be caught with a big exposure that they have to pay back at a loss. Then they would become very

O. As a former member of the EC Commission, what do you think about accusations that this body is undemocratic and unrepresenta-

A. In any crisis you have to have a scapegoat, and the scapegoat here, it's quite evident, is the commission. It is clear that responsibility for the regulations is shared between governments and the commission. One complication is that the commission cannot go out and lobby for its policies because if it did it would immediately be accused of interfering in domestic politics. That means that the case for Europe has to be made by the governments.

To then say that the commission is faceless and anonymous is begging the question. But why do people want regulations in the first place? It is because they don't trust one another. Regulations are a

Danes, Fearing Isolation, To Meet With Kohl on EC

will meet with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany on Thursday or Friday to discuss the Treaty on European Union, news reports said

The Berlingske Tidende newspa-per said Mr. Schluter wanted to the death from AIDS of Dennis P The Berlingske Tidende newspaavoid Denmark becoming isolated from the rest of the EC. We would like to be in close contact with The funeral will take place Tuesday London," said Mr. Schluter, adding, "Certainly also with Bonn and with the other EC countries."

rejected the Maastricht treaty in | 75004 Paris. June. Mr. Schluter said last week

that Denmark would seek exemp-COPENHAGEN — Prime Min-ister Poul Schluter and Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen will man with Change and principle of the Danish voters.

DEATH NOTICE

DENNIS P. THIM Peggy Thim, Franco Ferracci & his

September 29th at 10:30 a.m., Eglise Notre Dame de la Grace, 10 rue de l'Annonciation, 75116 Paris. A slim majority of Danish voters ARCAT, 57 rue St Louis en L'île,

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays: MONDAY: Israel, Taiwan, Vatican City. TUESDAY: Israel, WEDNESDAY: Botswana, India. THURSDAY: Botswana, Burma, China, Cyprus, Macao, Nigeria, San Marino, FRIDAY: China, Guinea, India. SATURDAY: Germany, Honduras, South Korea. Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters. The Weather



ASIZ
Showers will give wey to clearing in Korea Tuesday with aun stated for midweek. Showers will well western Jepen Tuesday, and it may shower early Wednesday in Tokyo. There will be sun through midweek in Shanghal and Beiling it will shower a few limes in Hone Kore.

CAMPAIGN '92 / THE PEROT FACTOR, AGAIN

For Clinton, There's No Dodging the Issue

WASHINGTON — Responding to news reports that Republicans had lobbied the head of the Selective Service in Arkansas to cancel his draft notice in 1969, Bill Clinton said he broke no rules and did "what my local draft board told me the procedures were" for getting into another military program.

The Los Angeles Times reported that two Republicans said they helped arrange a meeting between Mr. Clinton and Colonel Willard A. Hawkins, the state Selective Service director, in the summer of 1969 as part of a campaign to have Mr. Clinton's induction notice

Mr. Clinton escaped induction by joining an Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps program at the University of Arkansas that summer, but then returned to study at Oxford University in England, where he was a Rhodes scholar. He never enrolled at the University of Arkansas.

Mr. Clinton said he could not recall whether he wrote to or met with Colonel Hawkins, who is dead, but said there was nothing musual about his actions. "I was actively working to find an alternative to induction, another service alternative, just like I said all along," Mr. Clinton told reporters. "And I found out about the ROTC thing. They were eager to have me there and they told me this

The Times story, citing an associate of Colonel Hawkins, said it was common for the state director to cancel draft notices if a young man had found military service of some other kind. The Times story quoted Cliff Jackson, a Clinton friend at the time who has since become a political opponent, and Van Rush, the executive secretary of the Arkansas Republican Party at the time, as saying they led a Republican lobbying effort aimed at Colonel Hawkins.

Mr. Clinton has said he received no special treatment to avoid the draft. He refused to respond to Mr. Jackson's assertion that he had careful. Plant the back of the property of 1000 of the property of the prop

sought Republican help in the summer of 1969. "I have no recollection about these things that he all of a sudden remembers in the 11th hour before an election," he said.

(WP)

And it's More of the Same for Bush

WASHINGTON - A former White House aide said that he and Oliver L. North, who managed the Reagan administration's Irancontra operations, told George Bush in July 1986 about the "operational details" of the covert arms-for-hostages deals with Iran.

Howard R. Teicher, then a Middle East expert on the staff of the National Security Council, said this was one of three meetings he attended between April and July of 1986 at which Mr. Bush, then the vice president, was told about secret dealings with Iran. Mr. Teicher said the arms shipments were specifically discussed at two of those

Mr. Teicher's statements, in an interview, contradict Mr. Bush's assertions that while he knew generally about arms sales to Iran, he did not know until December 1986 of a direct connection between the shipments and the release of U.S. hostages then being held in

Lebanon by pro-Iranian terrorists.

Writing in his campaign biography, "Looking Forward," in May 1987, Mr. Bush said that he had "been deliberately excluded from key meetings involving details of the Iran operation," the sale of arms for hostages in 1985 and 1986.

He said that he only knew that "there had been a weapons sale, and that in some way the hostage issue had become part of the project." And he added that not until December 1986, when he was briefed on the exploding scandal by David F. Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, then chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, did he get "my first real chance to see the picture as a whole."
Mr. Teicher's recollections portray Mr. Bush as taking a greater

interest in the program than the president has acknowledged, meeting with an Israeli official who discussed with Mr. Bush the need for the White House to send additional arms to Iran.

Whether Mr. Bush has told the full truth about his role in the Irancontra scandal has become an issue in his bid for re-election. Officials in his campaign have sought to discount the issue, saying much of the American public is no longer interested and noting it did not prevent his election in 1988 when the scandal was a more

President Dumps a Cabinet Official

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio — Under mounting pressure from dissatisfied veterans groups, President George Bush has removed Edward J. Derwinsky from his post as secretary of veterans affairs, a cabinet position, and given him a largely ceremonial role in his re-

Because Mr. Bush prizes loyalty and is slow to remove faithful supporters from political positions, dismissing a member of his cabinet under pressure this late in the campaign seemed a clear signal that anxiety was mounting in his organization.

Veterans groups have complained about Mr. Derwinsky's man-

agement of the veterans' hospital system. Gulf War veterans say the Bush administration has been unresponsive to their needs. (NYT)

Quote-Unquote:

President George Bush: "I do not want a tax system that just benefits the rich. I want a tax system that helps all working people get rich. And that is the American way."

(NYT)

Governor Bill Clinton: "If and when Bush does actually debate

me, he'll find that he's facing a different challenger, a different kind of Democrat who understands that the great issue of this election and our time is how we can help America in a global economy to build a society where the power of government is used to help people and to help the private sector create jobs and increase incomes, to solve problems like the health care crisis instead of just talk about them, and to do it in ways that promote more innovation and less bureaucracy, and finally to educate and empower people to take responsibility for their own lives and their family's futures. (NYT)

Away From the Hustings

nor failed and he had to he revived.

• George C. Wallace was in critical condition in a Montgood

Alabama, hospital with a blood infection, which doctors labeled "septic shock." The heart of the 73-year-old former Alabama gover-

An important section of New Jersey's hate crimes law is unconstitu-

A California measure to protect homosexuals against job discrimination was signed by the Republican governor, Pete Wilson, a year after he vetoed a similar bill. The law takes effect as other prominent

Republicans are casting homosexuals as enemies of traditional

New York will begin selling 730 cooperative apartments next mouth to the working poor in the most ambitious effort by a city using U.S.

government money earmarked for permanent housing. The effort by the city housing authority puts New York ahead of others around the country that have applied for the funds, U.S. officials said.

An Apache Indian boy was suspended from kindergarten by the school district in Mesquite, Texas, because he wears his hair in a

Detroit school teachers voted to return to work Monday after

reaching a tentative accord. A four-week strike had kept 168,000

The Biblical Archaeology Society has filed a lawsuit in Israel to end a ban on worldwide sales of its book version of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

The book was banned after an Israeli scholar claimed that he had the

Jack Keverkian, the inventor of a suicide machine, helped a 52-year-old woman with incurable cancer kill herself. Mr. Kevorkian's

lawyer, Geoffrey Fieger, said at a news conference in Southfield.

braid in the traditional American Indian style.

copyright to 120 lines in the book's introduction.

efforts to construe hate speech as a form of illegal conduct.

If Perot Re-enters, Look for a Spoiler But Not a Contender

By Thomas B. Edsall and Mark Stencel Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON - The entry of Ross Perot into the presidential race would hart Bill Clinton more than George Bush, but the Arkansas governor would retain his strong lead in the contest for the White House, according to a study of state-by-state surveys.

Six months ago, when Mr. Perot began publicly exploring an inde-pendent bid for the presidency, he rejected the role of marginal candi-

"I have no interest in being dis-ruptive," he said on March 26. Now, as the Texas entrepreneur moves toward a possible entry into the contest, perhaps on Monday, the evidence suggests that his role is far more likely to be that of a spoil-er than serious contender. The most likely outcome would be to reduce the victor's winning margin as opposed to either winning or shifting the balance between Mr. Clinton and President Bush.

[Asked Sunday when Mr. Perot would decide what to do, Orson Swindle, executive director of Mr. Perot's United We Stand America organization, said in a television interview: "I think, contrary to the L.A. Times article a couple of days ago, you won't bear it on 'Larry King Live' Monday night."

[The Los Angeles Times reported that Mr. Perot would use the occasion of an appearance on Mr. King's CNN television program to declare that he was back in the

[Mr. Swindle said he did not know when Mr. Perot would make a definitive decision.]

Mr. Clinton has more to lose than road." Mr. Bush. A check of recent surwithout Mr. Perot suggests that Texan takes away more votes from Mr. Clinton than from Mr. Bush in more than half the states.

These state surveys, published this month in Hotline, a daily polit-ical newsletter, show that Mr. Perot's entry would hurt Mr. Chinton in nine states, with the largest percentage point losses for the Democratic nominee in New Jersey and Colorado.

Mr. Clinton's in three states.

In none of the states - except Texas - do the polls show Mr. Perot changing the outcome, although his entry would make a would shift Colorado, a Clinton-leaning state, and Mississippi and Virginia, both Bush-leaning states, to virtual toss-ups.

In almost all states, Mr. Perot's level of support is in the 11 to 14 percent range, far below the highs of late June.

For a brief period last summer, Mr. Perot actually led in national surveys, outrunning Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton. In a process that began in the weeks before July 16, when Mr. Perot announced in Dalpresident's eyes were not on the ias that he would not run for the presidency, voter interest in his bid has declined sharply.

a serious competitor to win a plurality - not a majority - only in his home state of Texas.

A Dallas Morning News poll poblished Sept. 6, found that with-out Mr. Perot, Mr. Clinton held a modest 42 to 40 percent lead over Mr. Bush. With Mr. Perot in the mix, Mr. Bush and Mr. Perot both received the support of 30 percent of those surveyed, and Mr. Clinton fell to 29 percent

Saving Face, Rollins Sava Ed Rollins, who worked as a pohtical strategist for Mr. Perot for 45 days before quitting, said in a tele-vised interview Sunday in Wash-ington that Mr. Perot probably would re-enter the presidential race to salvage his image.

"I don't think he wants his obituary to be that he was a quitter," Mr.

He said a Perot entry could mean that Mr. Clinton would join Mr. Perot in a televised debate. And he estimated that, with Mr. Perot in the race, Mr. Clinton may be hurt initially in national poll standings but that Mr. Bush will ultimately be hurt on the state-by-state tally that is the key to an Electoral Col



(IHT) A Secret Service agent keeping an eye on the crowd as a train carrying Mr. and Mrs. Bush left a campaign stop in Marysville, Olaio.

Bush Whistle-Stops His Way Through the Midwest

By Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service GRAND BLANC, Michigan Peering from the platform as his campaign train rolled through the nation's midsection Sunday, President George Bush said, "You know, the trouble with this work is, If Mr. Perot does enter the race, you can't see far enough down the

Mr. Bush was talking about the veys in 17 states where voters were work of spotting the people, gath-asked their choice both with and ered in twos and threes, sometimes more, along his 235-mile (380-kilowith Mr. Perot in the contest, the meter) train journey the previous two days.

But he could have been talking about his presidency and his failure in the last two years to see clearly how fearful the nation had become about its economic future and how much he would be blamed for that. Trying to make up the lost time

in these final weeks before the Nov. 3 election, Mr. Bush is campaign-ing on this trip not only against Bill Mr. Perot would make no difference in five including Georgia, Minois and Vermont. He would cut more into Mr. Bush's support than Mr. Clinton's in the more into Mr. Clinton's into Mr. Clinton's into Mr. Clinton but also against what Governor John Engler of Michigan called "the public, the pundits, the prognosticators," which are beginned in the more into Mr. Clinton but also against what Governor John Engler of Michigan called "the pundits, the prognosticators," which are beginned in the more into Mr. Clinton but also against what Governor John Engler of Michigan called "the pundits, the prognosticators," which are beginned in the more into Mr. Clinton but also against what Governor John Engler of Michigan called "the pundits, the pundits, the prognosticators," which are beginned in the more into Mr. Clinton but also against what Governor John Engler of Michigan called "the pundits, the pundits, the prognosticators," which are beginned in the more into Mr. Clinton but also against what Governor John Engler of Michigan called "the pundits, the pundits, the pundits, the pundits and the more into Mr. Clinton but also against what Governor John Engler of Michigan called "the pundits, the pundits, the pundits, the pundits and the more into Mr. Clinton but also against what Governor John Engler of Michigan called "the pundits, the pundits, the pundits and the more into Mr. Clinton but also against what Governor Laborator and the more into Mr. Clinton but also against what Governor and the more into Mr. Clinton but also against what Governor and the more into Mr. Clinton but also against what Governor and the more into Mr. Clinton but also against what Governor and the more into Mr. Clinton but also against what Go ng to say that for Mr. Bush, time has run out.
"You're gomna eat a lot of crow,"

the president said in an interview from the platform of his train Saturday. "I'm going to win. You don't believe it, but I am fairly

Bush advisers cite three major clements that still have the power to shake up the campaign and stop Mr. Clinton's momentum: the presidential debates, if they occur, the possible entry of Ross Perot into the race, and up to \$40 million worth of advertising, whose prima-ry goal will be to plant and nurture voter doubts about the Arkansas

polls, which suggest his campaign is going nowhere. He seemed rejuvenated not so much by the crowds At the moment, he appears to he of thousands produced by his ad-

vance team but by the pockets of people gathered along the railroad tracks to see a president, whatever Mr. Bush moved from one side the voters like those so eager to see him this past weekend.

Mr. Bush moved from one side On Tuesday, for example, he will

his party or politics. Holding their children aloft, sometimes carrying handpainted signs, the people of Ohio and Mich-igm got a rare chance in this age of campaigns waged on airport tarmacs to lay eyes on a president freed from the security box that usually encloses him. And thousands took it.

Mr. Bush, perched for hours on the back platform, waved, shouted, beamed and engaged in one-way conservations as the train, bearing the presidential seal and a special security car, made its slow way between Ohio and Michigan.

On tiny Michigan lakes along the roadbed, families balanced on rafts and boats. Children waved from the top branches of trees turning autumn red and gold. Flags flew from windows of farmhouses, and farm families in their fields beld up

Mr. Bush moved from one side of his platform to the other, trying

man being along the tracks. For the rest of this campaign, he said, "You You gotta go the extra mile, take the extra step, just

to make eve contact with every hu-

get up there.' President Bush gotta go the extra mile, take the

on something like this." will keep him out of Washington all but one day of every week nutil

extra step, just get up there. It's easy to do. Your adrenaline flows For Mr. Bosh, the extra miles

Nov. 3, as he tries to reconnect with 'scholar in the late 1960s.

analysts who write him off.

From his train Sunday, the president criticized Mr. Clinton as Bush said in Plymouth, Michigan. someone who would raise taxes on the middle class, who knew and cared nothing about foreign policy and who, in all ways, would be ton

much of a risk for America. He mocked Mr. Clinton as a man who believed the nation was in decline, "Governor Clinton can only get elected by tearing down Ameri-ca," he told his andience in Grand

Oxford University has now become exhibit one in the Bush case that Mr. Clinton is an elitist, not like the good people of the nation's heartland. The Democrat spent

him this past weekend.

On Tuesday, for example, he will make five stops in Tennessee, the lobbyists, economists, lawyers, home of the Democratic vice presi-dential nominee, Al Gore. His pace will not cbb, he says, regardless of

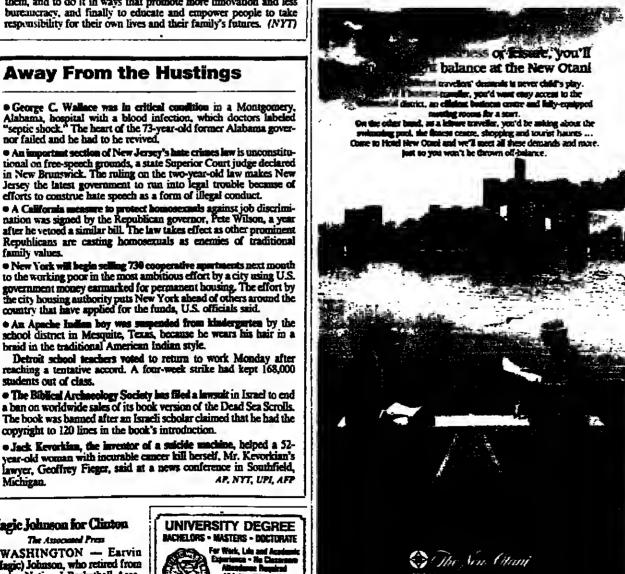
> The president, asked what gives him any confidence he can still win. recalled a come-from-behind victory in the Pennsylvania primary when all the polls there a dozen years ago showed him 30 points behind. He points to Prime Minister John Major of Britain, who was written off as defeated before his Conservative Party's victory earlier this year, and to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada, who pulled out a similar upset in 1988. He has spoken to both men in the recent weeks of the campaign.

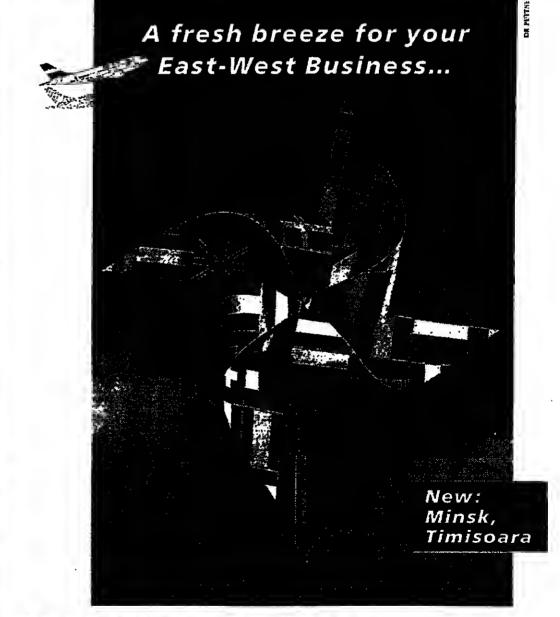
"We're not guided by the polls," two years at Oxford as a Rhodes he said. "You just get out and work and get your message out,"

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Yesterday it was still the East Block. Today: new democracies, new markets and new business opportunities. Austrian Airlines, with years of experience behind us and special services such as our Business Center in Bucharest, can help you to get your business going. Viz the gateway Vienna, Austrian Airlines will bring you not only to the classic destinations such as Moscow, Bucharest or Sofia but also to many of the new, important centers like Kley and Vilgius. And starting with our winter schedule 1992. Minsk and Timispara will also be included in the flight schedule. The expanded and modern Vienna airport offers you not only more than 140 flights a week to 15 destinations in Eastern Europe but also the fastest transfer time (30 minutes) of all major European aliports. Enjoy the benefits of superb "Austrian" service on board and on the ground.



Welcome To
AUSTRIAN

Magic Johnson for Clinton The Associated Press

students out of class.

WASHINGTON - Earvin (Magic) Johnson, who retired from regular National Basketball Association competition last fall after revealing that he had contracted the virus that causes AIDS, has endorsed Bill Clinton, the Demo-cratic presidential candidate, and has implored blacks to vote in No-vember's election.



800 N Stpulveda Bird. Dept. 23 Los Angules CA 90049

AP. NYT. UPL AFF

Herald The Eribune.

Let's Clarify That Loop

It becomes harder to believe that, as he issue on which to attack Bill Clinton. But if still insists, George Bush was "out of the under the mounting pressure he changes his loop" in the Iran-contra affair.

· Se AV

This is the phrase he used to argue that he was unaware of and uninvolved in the Reagan administration's secret efforts in the mid-1980s to (1) buy out the American hostages trapped in Lebanon by selling arms to Iran, although Ronald Reagan had ruled out arm-for-hostages dealings, and (2) apply the proceeds to buying arms for the caraguan resistance, although Congress had outlawed such aid.

Assertions now being made of then Vice President Bush's involvement in the issue are not all equally weighty. But disinterested statements attributed to George Shultz and Caspar Weinberger, Reagan cabinet members, have had an especially telling effect in shredding Mr. Bush's repeated denials of having been fully aware of the affair and of the internal opposition to it. And Richard Secord, a participant in it, has now leveled a charge that Mr. Bush became an influential

"advocate" of trading arms to Tehran. As a result of the accumulation of so far unrebutted statements — and of course with the prompting one would expect from Mr. Bush's challenger, Bill Clinton — the president's credibility in Iran-contra has become a central issue in his re-election campaign. Mr. Bush is in an unenviable squeeze. If he maintains his denials, he exposes himself to sharpening challenges to his credibility, and this at a moment when he has sought to make "trust" a principal

story, he opens himself up to a whole range of charges bearing on his personal integrity and conceivably on his culpability in dubious and even illegal activities.

Unless, of course, he has a convincing explanation that has not yet been offered to the public. Perhaps he does. Mr. Bush was (briefly) officially interrogated on Iran-contra before much of the subsequent material came out. But he has not given a broad account publicly. In particular, he has not responded in detail since the disclosure of a aging note from former Defense Secretary Weinberger; it confirmed earlier testimony by former Secretary of State Shultz placing the supposedly out-of-the-loop Bush at a key meeting at which Mr. Weinberger

spoke against covert arms sales to Iran. So what, some say - it was a tough situation and another day. But Iran-contra was not just a bittle failed stunt. It was, in its practical consequences, a major diplomatic and political disaster; in its wielding of secret executive powers, an assault on constitutional government; in its demands on involved officials, a far-reaching test of judgment and integrity. In short, few other experiences could be more relevant to the

measuring of presidential capacity. Not just for the president but for the country, it is embarrassing to have questions raised about a chief executive's stand. But a full and bonest accounting is due. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

Clinton Fudges on Health

nounced on Friday his heath care plan. Yet of times their patients visited. it turned nut not to be a real plan at all, just a skimpy statement of principles. And those sounded as if they had been written by a warring committee, with incompatible ideas jousting for supremacy and crucial details left out. Some words raise the nightmarish prospect that Mr. Clinton will try to run health care by dictating prices in ways donmed to fail. Other words suggest that he would rely on competition to keep prices down. The confusion is in sorry contrast to the rational if gutless reform plan issued by President George Bush, Mr. Clinton owes voters a cleaner accounting.

Stripped of rhetoric, the Clinton plan reduces to three measures: Establish a national target for health care expenses, called a global budget; impose price controls on doctors, bospitals and health maintenance organizations; insure all workers through employers, and nonworkers in a publicly sponsored plan for a fee based on income

Universal coverage is the most important promise Mr. Clinton made. He pledges that illness will not be a financial terror. But the test is whether the plan can control costs while delivering on this promise. Here is where Mr. Clintun's vague declarations come up short.

He first promises to control the \$800 billion medical market — almost as large as the entire British economy - by fiat. That would require states to set thousands of prices for fast-changing, complex procedures. History is littered with such attempts gone awry. When the Nixon administration slapped price controls on office visits, phy-

At the same time, Mr. Clinton promises to promote health maintenance organizations as competitors to fee-for-service doctors. That is smart, because the organizations, by charging preset premiums, make more money by keeping patients bealthy than by treating them when they become ill. There are encouraging signs that Mr. Clinton would create agencies to manage competition among health maintenance organizations, a critical ingredient of a workable plan. But the words are vague, the commitment uncertain.

Nor does Mr. Clinton explain how he would compel individuals to choose costeffective managed care without using the tax code as a hammer, or how health maintenance organizations enrolling huge numbers of AIDS patients would survive. These glaring omissions are not details. They go to the core of reform. Anyone can promise universal coverage and affordable costs, bin

promises don't make them happen. Clinton advisers have ridiculed Mr. Bash's 90-page reform plan. They might have been smarter to borrow more, criticize less. Mr. Bush put himself firmly on the side of competition and provided imaginative ideas for compensating insurers who take on the chronically ill. Like Mr. Clinton, he lacked political guts: He did not propose using the tax code to drive consumers into managed care, and he did not propose universal coverage. With guts and a few strokes of the pen, His plan is remediable. He knows where he wants to go. Mr. Clinton has yet to tell us. -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For Fair Heart Research

The inng-ignored question of who actually gets studied in medical studies — how many male and female, nider and younger subjects — is finally getting attention from both the researchers who design studies and

the government agencies that fund them.

The issue is not discrimination per se but, more simply, the quality of the care that results when findings drawn from unbalanced studies are then used in prescribe treatment for patients across the board. That useful attention continues in this week's Jaurnal of the American Medical Association, in a new review of 75 heart disease studies showing that most turned away subjects over 65 years old, although a rising proportion of actual treatment for heart disease is performed

nn patients well above that age.

The age-cutoff issue is relatively new, but it is intertwined with a more familiar one. that of women's representation in such studies, because there are so many more elderly women than men. Until recently, the results of studies done only on men were routinely prescribed for women as well. The celebrated example was a study of heart disease and aspirin intake that studied only male subjects but ended by recommending that both men and women could substan tially cut their rate of heart disease by

taking an aspirin a day. Similarly, as the medical journal's article this week notes, most drug-treatment stud-ies use only patients under 65 in the studies that determine effectiveness. The practice seems sensible on safety and to some extent on ethical grounds; many researchers do not like the idea of giving placebos to a control group that is already frail or needs more aggressive treatment. But it causes trouble when, for instance, dosages calibrated for healthy middle-aged men are used in treating elderly women. Many researchers now say that this practice leads to chronic overmedication of the elderly.

studies done only on men or only on the middle-aged, how reliable are they? Because the studies have not been done, no one knows. Women's health advocates do, however, point to researchers' own stated rationales for not including women in studies, such as the possibility of hormonal irregularities or danger to childbearing, as the very reasons why women may react differently to the resulting treatments. Other studies hint at further levels of complication: Women and men get heart disease at the same rates but at different average ages; some aggressive treatments may be riskier for women.

The director of the National Institutes of Health, Bernadine Healy, has been pressing hard to remedy the imbalance between research and practice on the gender front, as well as pushing for more funding of diseases that affect women (such as breast and ovarian cancer). A House committee on aging recently held hearings on the gaps in gerontology - both research and treatment. Both areas need a lot more work, but it is progress at least to know what we don't know.

- THE WASHINGTON POST. Other Comment

For a BBC of America

Some 70 million people listen regularly to the British Broadcasting Corporation, which is widely considered the most objective of the international broadcasts. Only twothirds as many tune in to the Voice of America, which airs government commen-taries that are widely thought to color the news. The Voice of America's broadcasts

can be expanded to provide local service. That may help wake up China. But we don't need Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty or a new Radio Free Asia. We need to consolidate all the government's news gathering and broadcasting under a single, high-quality service. We need a BBC of America.

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No American Policy for the New Europe?

P ARIS — European officials who met with Defense Secretary Dick Cheney in Paris and London this month have concluded that there will he no "Octnber surprise" in this election year: The Bush administration has decided to avoid any military action in Yugoslavia or Iraq before the Nov. 3 U.S. elections.

While welcoming American prudence abroad in the midst of a bitter presidential election campaign, some Europeans are nonetheless con-

American policy for the Balkans is even more static than it is on Iraq.

cerned that the United States is embarking on a four-month vacation from world leadership at a crucial moment in the post-Cold War era.

That concern rises as the polls show President George Bush losing an increasingly desperate reelection bid. Foreign governments fear that cam-paign paralysis will be followed by an uncertain intercentum in Washington

pang parayas win be followed by all timestant interregnum in Washington, as a new and untested Democratic administration gets organized.

Gone in this campaign and in the potential transition from Mr. Bush to Bill Clinton are the immediate focus and continuity imparted by the Cold War threat of a massive, quick Soviet strike. For the first time in half a century, it is not clear what urgent foreign priorities America will set for itself after a presidential election.

In Iraq, nnly a major provocation by Saddam Hussein that would embarrass Washington would bring U.S., British and French military strikes, French military sources tell me. They add that Saddam shows every sign of trying to avoid confrontation now. U.S. and British officials echn this asse

BONN — Even cabdrivers in Washington, I am told, have be-

it is only natural that the current

By Jim Hoagland

The situation in the former Yugoslav republies is less stable. But American policy there is even more static than it is on Iraq, despite a spreading sense in Europe that the Yugoslav

crisis is reaching a defining moment.
French officials hoped Mr. Cheney would provide support for a more activist Western role, backed up by symbolic U.S. military involvement, to contain the conflict in the Balkans. They were disappointed by his vague, noncommittal responses in Paris. He waved off even the modest proposal that U.S. AWACS surveillance aircraft, which would not be vulnerable to attack, participate in an essentially French-run operation of air cover for aid flights and convoys in Bosnia.

in public, the Bush administration continues to send deliberately murky signals about U.S. willingness to use force if necessary to provide belp for the besieged cities of Bosnia. Adminis-tration officials suggest at times that Washington may get involved, and then back away from those statements when the time for action arrives.

The public ambiguity is intended both to calm American public opinion and to add pressure on Serbian nationalists to contain the conflict. In private, there is no ambiguity.

Mr. Chency reflected in London and Paris the overriding determination by the administration to do nothing that would get U.S. forces involved in a Balkan quagmire, especially in this electoral period. "What is striking is that the Americans are not expectable to the Americans are not expected." the Americans are not saying that the cost is too high or the cause is not worth it," said one European official. "What we hear more and more from Americans is that they don't know what to do about Yugoslavia - there is simply no pol-

icy the Americans can figure out to follow now."
As the United States pulls farther away from any action in the Balkans. France is going in the opposite direction. While nominally under the United Nations flag and command, the ground operations in Croatia and Bosnia are increasingly n French affair, as the French force expands to 4,000 men on the ground. New French units accompanied by light tanks will arrive in Bosnia in October with clearer authorization to hit back against attacks from Serbian irregulars and military units. Eight French soldiers have already been killed in ex-Yugoslavia.

French self-interest plays a role in the willingness to take on more of the burden. Paris sees the absence of U.S. leadership in helping Europe contain a dangerous war as both an opportunity and a demand for a French-organized security arrangement in Europe. Yugoslavia underscores the inability and/or unwillingness of the U.S.-led North Atlantic Treaty

Organization to act in the Balkans.
"Canada, which is withdrawing its troops from NATO because the Cold War is over, has put almost 1,500 troops into Yugoslavia. The United States, which insists it has to keep the command of European defense, will not get involved in this real threat to European security," a French offi-cial said. "The contrast is remarkable."

The bloodletting in Yugoslavia will not take a holiday because of the American elections. Nei-ther will the political, diplomatic and military efforts of other nations to establish new balances of power and influence in the new Enrope. The absence of American ground troops in the Balkans is understandable, and right. The absence of American policies that influence the outcome there is not.

The Washington Post.

Be Fair to German Economic and Money Policies

By Jürgen Möllemann The writer is the German economics minister.

come quite conversant with the issue of the Bundesbank. We obviously live in a new world - one in which the the case of the United States and practical effects of what was once Germany, seven-year rates, at 6.01 abstractly defined as "economic inpercent and 6.75 percent, respectiveterdependence" now leave their mark ly, are closely in line. on everybody's doorstep. Given the weakened state of all our economies,

atmosphere is somewhat tense. If international economic coordination is to be possible, then all of us, from Bonn to Rome to London to Washington, must do a much better job of explaining to each other our motives and goals as we gn about formulating our respective economie policies. Indeed, the need to make communications part and parcel of policy strategy is the key lesson we in Europe have learned about the Maas-

now of the French vote. What then are the quandaries fac-ing us in Germany that affect the current international debate? And how do we plan to go about resolving them? Let's start with interest rates.

trichi treaty on economic union in

the aftermath first of the Danish and

Essentially, three charges have surfaced. Germany is said to be financing unification through international capital markets, and not through internal sources, for exam-ple by raising taxes. Closely connected is the assertion that Germany has raised its interest rates to attract investment capital that ntherwise would have gone elsewhere. Finally, policy, Germany has hampered global economic growth.

True, vast amounts of money, in the tens of billions of dollars, have been flowing into Germany — and, true, they did so as a result of high interest rates. But virtually all of these are short-term funds. They come in overnight and can be withdrawn tomorrow. Moreover, these funds have next to nnthing to do with the attraction of investment capital, which depends on long-term interest rates. These are set by the markets, not by governments (or their central banks). Moreover, in

Still, you may ask, why has the Bundesbank raised short-term rates in the first place? It wants to signal to German financial markets its con-

The twin issues of the future of the welfare state and of labor practices are crucial. Revising such practices, especially if these have worked very successfully for a number of decades, is a difficult political task.

cerns about the danger of inflation, as business activity and, more impor-tantly, loan demand have been extraordinarily high because of German unification.

In the Bundesbank's view, there is no point in keeping the economy booming now if growth comes at the price of an inflation rate as high as 5

But it would be a mistake to view German interest rate policy purely within a domestic context. Bundesbank policies have belped set an independent standard for puliticians throughout the European Community in their attempts to cut budget deficits and rein in inflation, often against the fierce opposition of domestic vested-interest groups. Various countries have used the discipline of the European Monetary System, anchored as it is to the Deutsche mark, to enhance their monetary credibility on world markets and lay the foundation for future prosperity.

As for the high cost of German unification, here it is important to preserve a sense of proportion. To begin with, can the financial de-mands related to the restructuring needs of 17 million former East Germans really put other economies and indeed the world economy -into the doldrums, as some believe? After all, at \$100 billion a year, the cost of unification roughly equals what has been spent annually in America on the savings and loan cleanup.

More importantly, more than twothirds of these funds are sourced at home, from domestic savings. Only about \$30 billion represents an actual inflow of capital into Germany — a pittance in terms of what global capital markets can and do absorb. On a proportional basis, it is no more and on an absoulte basis, considerably less - than what the United

States annually imports, Still, the worldwide recession forces all of us to redouble efforts to devise expansionary policies. In Germany, the coming second anniversary of unification has given further impetus to a lively domestic debate.

Under Chancellor Helmot Kohl, Germany is enacting its fair share of belt-tightening measures. The pro-posed Solidarity Pact seeks to build a consensus among all economic players - business, labor and every level of government — to reduce public sector in check. The Finance Ministry's proposal to cut corporate tax rates significantly would stimulate business activity. Together these measures provide a solid German contribution to stimulating the world economy.

Beyond these immediate steps, the challenge we face in our new federal states is to duplicate Western Germany's 40 years of economic buildup within a time frame perhaps as short as a decade. At the same time, we must undertake a top-to-bottom inspection of the West German economy. Where do we stand on this dual challenge?

East German companies, already has managed to privatize roughly 9,000 of the 12,000 formerly stateowned enterprises - no mean feat. Still, restructuring is a painful pro-cess. Industrial production has fallen to one-third of that in 1989, and productivity in the East hovers at a level one-third of that in Western Germa-

ny. In addition, the virtual disintegra-tion of East European markets has drastically reduced exports. Despite all the trouble spots, there

are a good many positive signs. Some companies are managing the transition to the standards of national and indeed worldwide compe-tition. A solid grouping of small and medium-sized enterprises is emerging. Virtually all sources of unconscionable pollution have been eliminated. And food products made in Eastern Germany are back on the shelves, after almost disappearing in the early stages of milication.

None of this comes easy, but the process is on the right track.

And, as we are learning only now, mification is a two-way street. Some old Eastern practices are worth keeping and should be extended to all of Germany. They include such mundane practices as the right to turn right at a red light, as well as integration of women into the work force and the introduction of the East's

shorter 12-year schooling system. On top of all this, we all have to address the global competitive challenge. There are today no more islands of resplendent economic wealth. Virtually every location is, at least potentially, in competition with every other.

For us, the twin issues of the future of the welfare state and of labor practices are crucial. Revising such practices, especially if these have worked very successfully for a number of de-cades, is a difficult political task and requires extensive domestie debate.

The early to mid 1990s represent a defining moment for the world's three major economies. Increasing competition from around the world means that the opportunity to remake ourselves — to preserve what works and weed out what does not is quickly becoming a necessity. At the same time, the danger of pulling back from the challenges of living in a truly global economy looms large.

So far, the major economics have not done all that impressive a inb in accepting domestic changes brought about by the international economy. In many ways, some lesser developed economies have done a better jnb of adapting to global pressures.

Making these adjustments will require each of us to be a good deal more forthright and transparent about our policy motives and goals than we are accustomed to being. But if we doubt the necessity, we need only remember what jitters a vote by Danish fishermen can create on the computer screens of fund managers working in high-tech offices in faraway places.

The Washington Post.

Simply Put, America Was Fed Up

By Leslie H. Gelb

N EW YORK — Viction haves and doves found a new battle. sround last week - Senate hearings on prisoners of war and servicemen missing in action. Once again, they left each other and their country bloodied. One more time, they blinded the nation to fundamental truths

about its long nightmare. Hawks like Henry Kissinger kept pushing the deception that South Vietnam alone could have held off the Communists at war's end had not doves denied U.S. military help. The Kissingers continued to run from the central truth that can still liberate them and the nation from Vietnam's shadow: South Vietnam lost the war, not America and not American doves. It was always Saigon's war to win or lose, although the United States lost its wealth, its soul and hundreds of thousands killed and wounded in giv-

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A 100 W

ing Saigon a chance.
Doves like Senator John Kerry again ignored the chance to bring home this truth. Their interest seemed limited to finding a new weapon against hawks, who they believe dragged the United States into the war and then unpardonably prolonged it. Thus the Kerrys, too, fled from a liberating truth: Liberals and conservatives alike promoted and supported the U.S. commitment to "save Vietnam from communism" until the late '60s. Whoever lied about whatever, that col-

lective responsibility remains.

All such thoughts were far from everyone's mind when Mr. Kerry, a war hero, decided to look at the POW-For all our shortcomings, we tend to overlook what has been accom-MIA issue. His initial idea was to put plished - and how quickly. For exthat wrenching matter behind the naample, the Trenhandanstalt, the agency charged with privatizing

tion and get on with the long process of normalizing relations with Vietnam.

Somewhere along the way, he found strong suggestions that Hanoi did indeed hold back servicemen, and that Richard Nixon knew this in 1973 and did nothing to free them, supposedly in order to rush through the politically popular withdrawal of all U.S. forces in a vain effort to salvage his presidency from the Watergate scandal.

Last week's evidence and testimo-

ny were often imprecise. News stories compounded the confusion.

These seem to be the facts: Hanoi did return all confirmed POWs in 1973, but there was evidence then that a number of servicemen listed as MIAs might have been alive, mainly in Laos. President Nixon knew this and told Americans about it in March 1973, But neither he nor Mr. Kissinger pressed the issue further with the public, despite promptings by some aides.

When Mr. Kerry hit Mr. Kissinger with the charge that be had not done all he could to free servicemen know-ingly left behind by the United States, the former secretary of state struck back. People who opposed further U.S. military action at the time, he said, "cannot now say you didn't get what you only could have gotten by continuing military operations." The nerve touched, out came the

venom from Mr. Kissinger, Alexan-der Haig and others: The United States could have threatened Hanoi over the MIAs save for the doves' opposition. Moreover, they argued, South Vietnam could have been saved if doves had not cut off military action and aid, thus stabbing the Vietnamization policy in the back.
This was the 1969 policy of withdrawing U.S. forces and turning the war over to the South Vietnamese.

But Vietnamization never could have worked, as David Halberstam and Stanley Karnow, the great historians of the war, never tire of explaining. How could Saigon, corrupt and lacking the mantle of nationalism. stand up to Hanoi, which, rightly or wrongly, held that mantle? How could South Vietnamese forces defeat Hanoi when 550,000 U.S. fighters backed by the heaviest bombing in

K

history could not? history could not?

Vietnamization was a fraud. Many hawks sold it simply to create "a decent interval" or "a fig leaf" between U.S. withdrawal and Saigon's defeat. Many doves went along with it simply as the most opportune way out.
By 1973, the Nixons and Kissin-

gers wanted out as badly as the Kerrys. And Hanoi knew it. The United States thus had no leverage over Hanoi to free captive servicemen, if there were any, let alone to go on postponing Sangon's inevitable fate. Americans had freely chosen to do all they reasonably could - and so much more — to prevent or delay that day. By 1973, with costs still mounting and no end in sight, they had had enough. These truths are plain. Yet hawks and doves are not willing to settle for them, not now, perhaps never.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Faulting the Congo

PARIS — The Congo Free State has a curious comprehension of the civi-lizing mission which motivated its creation. There is not a single European Power with interests in Africa with which it is not at loggerheads. In the latest instance the Netherlands has been obliged to protest against a new violation of the Treaty of Berlin. Even Belgium berself is not content with the Congo Free State. The Government of Leopold II, King of the Belgians, has complaints to make against the Government of Leopold, Sovereign of the Congo.

1917: Willy to Nicky

NEW YORK — The Herald publishes the first installment of the com-plete secret "Willy-Nicky" corre-spondence brought by Mr. Herman Bernstein from Petrograd. There are 65 telegrams and letters in all. Included is a long letter from the Kaiser to the ex-Tsar protesting heatedly

against the scizure in 1904 by Russian cruisers of the German steamship Scandia, suspected of carrying contraband. The Kaiser became so indignant over this episode he dropped his friendly familiar "Willy signature and signed William.

1942: Americans Seized VICHY — [From our New York edition:] Hundreds of American cinzens

were rounded up in occupied France by French police during the weekend and turned over to the German occupation authorities who interned some of them in the monkey house of the Bois de Boulogne Zoo in Paris, reports said tonight [Sept. 27]. The American Embassy at Vichy has asked the French Foreign Ministry to inquire into the matter. Among those arrested were reported to be Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bedaux, at whose home the Duke of Windsor and Wallis Worfield, were married. The round-up centered at Paris and ex-tended throughout the occupied area.

left between employer and employee. Some high rollers may find this kind

WASHINGTON — George Bush has been wondering aloud why the voters seem to think economi conditions are worse than they actually are. Let me offer one explanation: galloping insecurity. There was a time in America when a job, blue collar or white, normally

meant a stable career. General Mo-tors, Eastern Airlines, CBS, the phone company, the local public school, the library, the bank, the bus line - all tended to stay put; a loyal employee could expect to stay put, too. Even in highly cyclical industries, most workers who were occa-sionally laid off would be recalled when orders picked up. With steady career patterns came "fringe benefits," notably health care

Employers and their benefit plans are here today, gone tomorrow.

and pensious. I put the term in quotes because a fringe benefit wrongly im-plies mere frosting. In fact, employerprovided health and pension benefits

are part of the basic household cake. In recent years the cake has begun to crumble, and the recession has revealed the whole system's underlying fragility. Today nobody has rei-able job security — not IBM engi-neers, not eivil servants, not hankers, not tenured college professors, not unionized factory workers. That is bad enough when times are good and job-shifting produces economic gains. It is devastating when new jobs are not to be had.

that, unlike in a typical recession, a

majority of workers being laid off will

not be retured for their old jobs.

plans. But as the pressure to shave costs has intensified, these benefits

teed a specified retirement benefit.

By Robert Kuttner

Galloping Insecurity Scares Americans

Thanks to deregulation, global competition and the corporate take-over game, there is no social contract of life-on-the-edge exhilarating, but most ordinary souls find it terrifying. So while "only" 7.5 percent of the American labor force is out of work (the Joint Economic Committee says the real figure is 11 percent when you count those who have given up

looking), even those with jobs are without jnb security. Beyond unemployment rates, one of the most telling indicators of rising insecurity is declining pension and health insurance benefits. In the boom years, large corporations rewarded loyal, long-tenure workers with excellent health and retirement

have been tossed overboard. Pension coverage, after gradually increasing since 1945, has been declining since the early 1980s. More and more employers have scrapped pension plans or changed the terms so that workers no longer are guaran-

During the 1980s, some 6 million workers lost their pension coverage. Today about 39 percent of workers are enrolled in a company-run pension plan, down from 48 percent in the late 70s. According to the American Academy of Actuaries, some 42,000 employers, large and small, simply terminated their pension plans between 1989 and 1991. The Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation considers another \$40 billion

worth of pension plans underfunded. Employer-provided health care, likewise, is becoming ever less reli-able. In 1990, employer shifting of health costs to workers was the main issue in 83 percent of labor negotiations and 78 percent of strikes, according to the AFL-CIO.

Beyond the issue of cost-shifting.

many employers have begun self-insuring in order to escape fringe-benefit regulation under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act. Until the 1980s, virtually all employees who were members of company health plans automatically qualified for insurance when they were hired. There was practically no screening ("medical underwriting") of individuals intended to reject in advance those who might have the effrontery to get sick. But lately, more and more company health plans refuse to insure individuals or their family members who are at

medical risk And if you lose your job, or change jobs, there is an even greater risk that a "pre-existing condition" will pre-clude you from getting insurance at an affordable price, or at all. So it is small wonder that Ameri-

cans feel economically vulnerable.
For the foreseeable future we are likely to see more economic turbu-lence. That turbulence will be individually bearable only if high growth creates new job opportunities, and if government helps to ease necessary transitions. But as unemployment benefits, retraining programs and economic development outlays have all been cut back, few such policies are currently in effect.

Some of this uncertainty is a necessary by-product of economic innovation. But much of the sheer chaos in such industries as banking and airlines reflects excessive deregulation.

Moreover, the linkage of health

and pension benefits to employment perhaps made sense back when compenies stayed put. But in today's economy, where employers and their benefit plans are here today and gone tomorrow, there is no substitute for pension and health benefits based on citizenship and not on the captices of the marketplace.
The economic policies of the 1980s

have blown away the predictability that ordinary people require, and President Bush is reaping the whirlwind. Washington Post Writers Group.

When treatment and surgery are pre-scribed for women and the elderly based on - San Jose (California) Mercury News. INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

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Chairman from 1958 to 1982: John Hay Whitney

Research by the Harvard economist James Medoff shows that the white-collar share of onemployment in this recession, about 40 percent, is nearly double that of the downturns of 1973 and 1982. The congressional Joint Economic Committee reports

AMERICAN TOPICS

It's Binge Drinking That Hurts Indians

Alcohol-related accidental death rates run about three times higher among American Indians than among the rest of the U.S. population, and Indian deaths from alcohol-related disease are four times the national average. The problem, however, is not chronic alcohol addiction among the middle-aged but binge drinking by young males, The Washington Post reports. Nor do Indians have a genet-

ic intolerance for alcohol, despite a belief that is widespread among whites and among Indians themselves that Indians can't handle liquor. Numerous studies have found that Indians in a. metabolize alcohol as fast as bann others, and that there is no difference in the livers — the main organ responsible for metabo-lizing alcohol — of Indians and

> Alcohol-abuse programs have focused on older, chronic alcoholic males. But the chief problem is sporadic binge drinking by males between 18 and 34, the Indian Health Service found.

The Indians probably learned binge drinking from the white men who introduced them to alcohol, says Philip May, director of the University of New Mexico's Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse and Addiction. These white men were hard-drinking trappers, prospectors and soldiers --themselves binge drinkers who, after long spells in the back country, came to town to get drunk for days on end.

Short Takes

Nearly all the 3,400 U.S. colleges and universities are having financial difficulties because of the recession, a declining pool of college-age youths, lingering mismanagement and dimin-ished federal and state tax support, according to U.S. News & World Report. In the past two years, 11 colleges have closed and several branch campuses of state universities have been shuttered or merged out of existence. The magazine said that a poll of more than 2,500 college presidents, deans and admissions directors showed that nearly half say there are too many colleges anyway. "The implication," the magazine says, is that "higher education would be better off if more

schools were to join the list of

About People

In Louisiana's oil-producing Cajun country, two brothers are running against each other for the same seat in Congress. The incumbent is Jianuy Hayes, 45, a Democrat and former state banking commissioner who is seeking his fourth term. His only obstacle is his brother, Fredric, 55, a former Republican state legislator. Jimmy Hayes says, "I cannot for the life of me figure out what moti-vated him." Fredric Hayes replies, "It is this simple. I'm a conscrvative like my father was. My brother is a liberal Democrat like my mother is. That goes way back. It's nothing

College fraternities and sororities, on the other hand, are thriving after undergoing a near-eclipse during the student unrest of a generation ago, The Washington Post reports. Despite years of criticism about elitism, racism and sexism, and well-publicized problems of alcohol abuse, date rape and hazing, membership in the Nation-Interfrateraity Conference, the largest confederation of meo's Greek-letter clubs, stands at 400,000, compared with a nadir of 150,000 in 1972.

Victims of the Florida hurricane have been price-gouged by some fly-by-night operators, but established firms are maintaining their store of goodwill by holding prices down. Home Depot, south Florida's biggest retailer of building materials, has been selling plywood and shingles at cost, but limiting the amount sold to each customer to prevent price-gougers from buying large quantities of mate-rials and reselling them at inflated prices. It's good business, says Richard Thaler, a Cornell University economist, because when conditions return to normal, "people will punish firms that behave unfairly."

Princess is the favorite name for females, Max for males, and Fido isn't even on the list of the 50 most popular names for New York City's 140,000 licensed dogs. The 10 most popular names for female dogs are Prin-cess, Lady, Sandy, Ginger, She-ba, Brandy, Muffin, Samantha, Missy and Daisy. The top 10 male names are Max, Rocky, Lucky, Dake, Prince, Rusty, King, Blackie, Buddy and Brandy. Snoopy ranks 24th.

Arthur Higbee



Gregory Kingsley, 12, testifying in his lawsuit to end the parental rights of his natural mother and to be adopted by his foster parents.

'Divorcing' Mom: Approval Fans Debate

By Anthony DePalma New York Times Service ORLANDO, Florida - The ruling by a Florida judge approving a 12-year-old boy's request to end the parental rights of his natural mother has failed to quiet the debate among lawyers and children's advocates over whether the case has strengthened or weakened the

status of the family in America. Some believe that permitting minors to sue their parents to improve their lives extends to children the rights guaranteed them by the U.S. Constitution. Often in child custody cases, minors are forced to accept what parents, legal guardians or other adults see as in their best interests.

The boy himself, Gregory Kings-ley, has said that he boped his case would encourage other young peo-ple to take action to gain their happiness. The judge approved his adoption by George H. and Liza-beth Russ, who have been his foster parents since last October. Mr. Russ, who is a lawyer, said

after the trial ended Friday that he was pleased with the verdict, in part because of the message it sent.
"Let the law protect real families," he said. "not families in name

But others have warned that the case has substantially weakened the traditional ties that bind families and set a dangerous precedent. Much depends on what happens to the ruling now, Judge Thomas S.

Kirk, a state circuit court judge, said that the natural mother, Ra-

lieved there was clear and convincing evidence, "almost beyond a rea-socable doubt," that she had

neglected and abandoned Gregory. The boy had lived with his oatural mother only seven months in the last eight years. He testified at the trial that for almost two years while he was in foster care, his mother never visited, called or wrote to him. "I just thought she forgot about me," he said on the

Lawyers for Ms. Kingsley said after the trial that they intended to appeal the ruling to the 5th District Court of Appeals in Daytona Beach, Florida. If the ruling is upheld in appellate court, lawyers believe the state of the ruling is upheld in appellate court, lawyers believe the state of the state o lieve, the case could then set an important precedent

"People are much too ready to equate a child's interests with the interests of biological parents." said Elizabeth Bartholet, a profes-sor of law at Harvard University. This case is likely to advance thinking about that."

Howard Davidson, director of the American Bar Association's Center on Children and the Law, said he did not expect the case to cause a flood of inappropriate or frivolous lawsuits. But, he said, The case clearly sends a message to parents that they are oot free to neglect and mistreat children without consequence.

One of Ms. Kingsley's lawyers, Jane E. Carey, said the ruling would have a more sinister impact "What has happened is we have decided to place children's wishes chel Kingsley of Missouri, "had lied consistently" during the trial about her actions and that he beover the preservation of the lamily," she said, "Maybe America has

this family apart."

Ms. Carey said the lawyers did not believe that Gregory under-stood exactly what was in the legal papers he signed initiating the court action to sever his ties with

his biological family. The boy hired his own lawyer, Jerri A. Blair of Orlando, but he was advised at every step by his foster father, Mr. Russ. Gregory's natural father, Ralph Kingsley, did not contest the

Kennedy Often Used Cocaine, Ex-Aide Says

WASHINGTON - A book by a former administrative assistant, Richard E. Burke, describes Senator Edward M. Kennedy as a cocaine user in the 1970s who once took the drug with two of his children. A spokesman for Mr. Kennedy and the children denied the

Mr. Burke writes in "The Senator: My Ten Years With Ted Kennedy," that cocaine helped the senator "keep on top of an ever-demanding social life." Mr. Burke said he himself used cocaine and that Mr. Kennedy never tried to hide his usage from him.

Mr. Kennedy, in a statement, called the book, "a collection of bizarre and untrue stories."

"It is an ontrageous example of say anything, sell anything, publish anything for a buck," he said. "Senator Kennedy has never done illegal drugs," said a Kennedy spokesman, Paul Donovan, who called the book "a work of fiction." The senator's personal attorney issued a dossier detailing a bizarre 1981 boax in which Mr. Burke acknowledged having concocted an alleged assault and death threats aimed at himself. The episode cost Mr. Burke his job on the Kennedy staff and led to his conviction for

illegal possession of a pistol. A year ago, he filed a petition for personal bankruptey in New York and identified 47 creditors to whom he owed \$3.3 million.

"I must own up to this," Mr. Burke writes. "But I am not the only one who must own up,"
Mr. Burke depicts Mr. Kennedy as an avid party goer, womanizer and cocaine user. Most of the examples of cocaine use are second-hand stories told to Mr. Burke by people given aliases in the book. But in one instance, Mr. Burke describes using cocaine with Mr.

Kennedy and two women at the senator's home Mr. Burke describes how the four allegedly used a rolled up \$100

"One way he kept his energy up was, increasingly, through cocaine," Mr. Burke writes. "My own intake had accelerated parallel to his, though I tried to limit it to weekends."

"The senator never tried to hide his usage from me," Mr. Burke

In the South, a Democratic Turnaround

By Peter Applebome

New York Times Service ATLANTA — In the Republican high tide after the Gulf War, all roads to a Republican takeover of the Senate seemed to run through the South, where seven Democrats were up for re-election in what looked like a Republican

Now, the Democrats have a shot at keeping all seven seats.

The South remains the Republicans' best hope for picking up seats in the Senate, and Democratic senators in Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina are all viewed as vulnerable in a year when anti-incumbent sentiments

may prove as potent as the war once seemed. But one of the most telling signs of bow much has changed in the last year and how much has oot changed in 12 years of Republican presidents is the political landscape of the South, where the conservative gains nationally did not produce the Republican gains in the region that many had anticipated.

Back when President George Bush's approval ratings were hovering around 90 percent and the war seemed certain to be a dominant issue.

Republicans were anticipating dramatic gains, Up for re-election are four Democratic senators who voted to continue economic sanctions against Iraq rather than authorize force in the Gulf: Terry Sanford of North Carolina, Wyche Fowler Jr. of Georgia, Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and Dale Bumpers of Arkansas.

Five of the seven up for re-election - Mr. Fowler, Mr. Sanford, Richard C. Shelby of Alabama, John B. Breaux of Louisiana and Bob

Graham of Florida — are freshman.

At the minimum, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Fowier and Mr. Hollings seemed likely losers. "They all looked like dead meat," said Harrison Hick-man, a Democratic consultant now working for

Senators Sanford, Fowler and Hollings 'all looked like dead meat.'

Harrison Hickman, a Democratic consultant

At most, all seven, perhaps with the excep-tion of Mr. Breaux, were thought to be possible

targets for the right challenger.
Since then, Mr. Bush's popularity has plummeted. The war has receded as an issue and has been replaced by the economy. The Democratic ticket of Southerners, Bill Clinton of Arkansas and Al Gore of Tennessee, has left Southern Democrats more energized than in any race

And the Republicans repeatedly failed to get their strongest candidates to run.

Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida and Alabama. But pobtical analysts say the races in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina could all be

In some ways, the dynamic is similar in each race: an incumbent with some clear vulnerabilities fighting an anti-incumbent tide.

"In almost all the state races I can think of this year, if it was close, the incumbents lost," said Mr. Campbell.

Recent independent polls in the three races show the incumbents leading, but within reach. The most endangered may be Mr. Sanford, who is now a 75-year-old freshman senator.

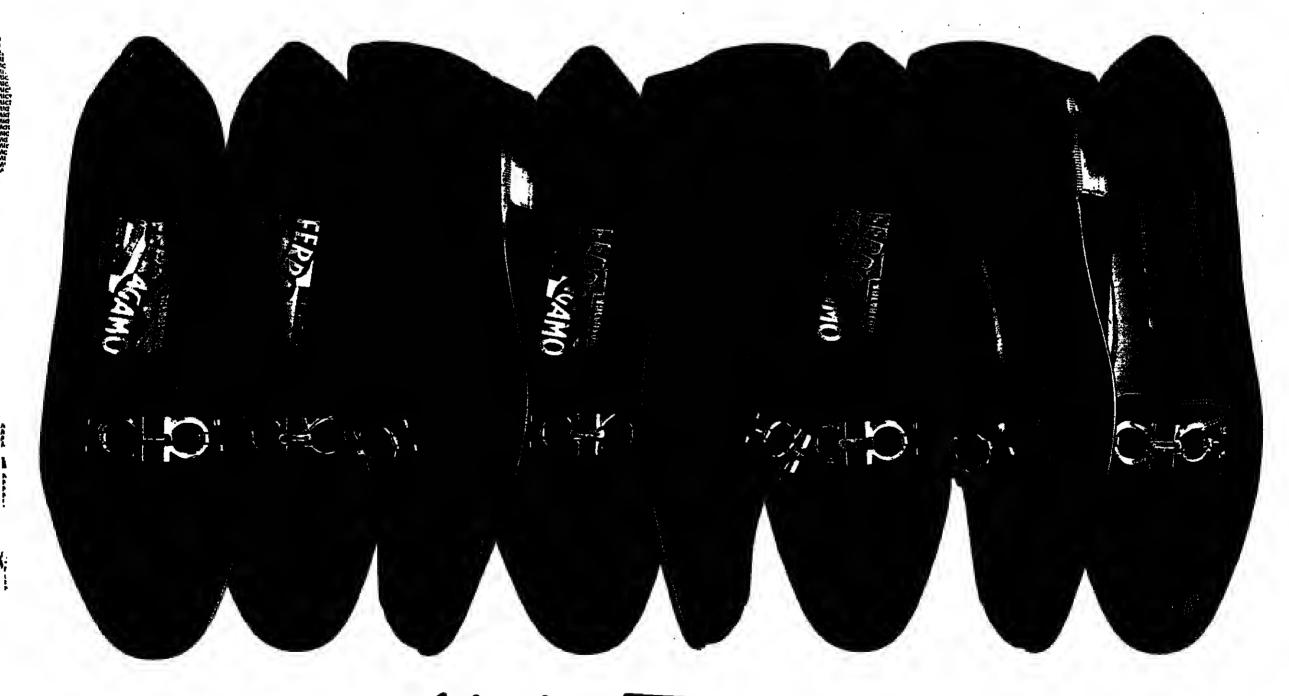
Merle Black, a professor of politics and government at Emory University, said that despite the conservative politics of the region, the Democrats have prospered by fielding savvy, prag-matic political moderates while the Repoblicans have tended toward ideologues.

"The Democrats have usually positioned themselves as moderates blending liberal and conservative positions in a way that can attract white swing voters and put together a major-ity," be said, "while the Republicans get only the white conservatives, and that's oot enough,

"As long as the Democrats can run as moderates versus conservatives and bring home the bacon, they're in much better position to keep office than the Republicans."

HT

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Salvatore Ferragamo

Firenze Via dei Tornabuoni. 14/R - Milano Via Montenapoleone, 3 - Roma Via Condotti, 73/74 - Napoli Piazza dei Martiri, 56 Genova Via Roma, 19/21 R - Torino Via Roma, 108 - Bari Via Sparano, 123 - Capri Via Vittorio Emanuele, 21 - London 24 Old Bood Street - Zürich Bleicherweg, 8 Paris 68/70 Roe des St. Pères - München Maximilianstrasse, 29 - New York 717 Fifth Avenue - Palm Beach 200 Worth Avenue - Beverly Hills 357 North Rodeo Drive - San Diego The Paladion, 777 Front Street - Vancouver 918 Robson Street - Tokyo New Otani Hotel - Usaka New Otani Hotel - Hong Kong Mandarin Oriental, The Peninsula - Singapore The Paragon, 290 Orchard Road - Kuala Lumpur Hilton Hotel - Jakarta Sogo Department Store, Plaza Indonesia - Bangkok The Oriental - Manila Rustan Department Store, Makati - Seoul Samkyung Building, 37 - 17 Nonhyun-Dong, Kangnam-Kn - Thipei 143 Fu-Shing N. Road

GYPSIES: Refugee Issue Leaves Germans Confused POLL:

(Continued from page 1) sleep outdoors has jarred German expectations of orderly behavior.

have borne the brunt of the antiforeigner scutiment.

Academics and government offi-cials agree that this sentiment has been heightened by rising worry about the country's future.

In Rostock, the removal of foreigners after the August attacks has won wide support, even from those who condemn the violence. Many Germans express sympathy for the extremists, whose attack left an 11story apartment building charred and gutted nearly to the top.

at a wurst stand not far from the firebombed building, expressing unanimous relief over the Gypsies' departure but differing over how it should have been achieved. "Of course it's wonderful that

green barracks closed to the press. Residents said the buildings are Last week, a group of men stood rundown and dirty, with no heat and a single communal bathroom shared by men, women and chil-A guarded gate and new police station now divide the foreigners' barracks from a small apartment

it's clean and orderly around here complex housing former East Ger-Support for EC again, but you can't achieve any-thing with violence," said a me-chanic, Hans Widera. lum-seekers spend most of their days on the village roads, sitting in large circles, playing with their chil-dren, lighting fires to cook food. Residents sympathetic to the foreigners have sprayed the building's

exterior walls with graffiti saying, He who is silent is guilty too. The result has been a series of Half an hour's drive away, across a ferry and along roads winding by confrontations that have led some villagers to seek help from neopristine sand dunes, lies Hinrich-Nazis.

"In principle, what the youths did in Rostock was the right thing." shagen, where villagers farm small plots, raise chickens and rabbits and rent rooms to vacationers. said Gunnar Thiel. 18, a student The asylum-seekers removed living next to the barracks. "It from Rostock live now in shabby stinks to high heaven here from these Gypsies, and the politicians won't dn anything. They steal from our stores and stay out here all day smoking and drinking. I'm no neo-Nazi, not even rightist really, but this somehow calls out the hate in

> Arne Klein, a researcher at Berlin's Technical University, said: Surprisingly enough, it is not the unemployed or Easterners who feel like second-class citizens who ex-press anti-inreigner beliefs. It's people with jobs — in both East and West - who feel most threat-

rs are the middle class." While many Germans are greatly disturbed by anti-foreigner atti-tudes, Germans of almost any background can be found among those who say the country must act to restrict the influx of foreigners.

"Of course we need foreigners, considering our low birthrate," said Kurt Kasch, senior vice president of Deutsche Bank in Berlin. "But how many? Our elites, political and business, have not yet been able to come up with good explanations for the fears people have about Germany's future. And when you have an entire country full of fear, you look for some place to focus those fears — a target. The radical right offers simple solutions, which are not the right solutions. But the government must offer some somtions, or else we could face a dan-

WHEN THE AIRPORT MINUTES AWAY PREPARING FOR A FLIGHT TAKES ON A WHOLE NEW PERSPECTIVE AMARI

333 Char Welshelm Road Den Meong, Burglish 10210, Theilen: Tel : 1021 546-1020, 566-1021 Telm : 114 87424/25 AMARSAF for : 1021 5

EXPERIENCE IN DIFFERENCE

(Continued from page 1) integration, despite the current cri-

sis on exchange markets.

Nearly half thought that the Community was capable of achieving a better common defense. A common foreign policy and the possibility of a joint defense are components of the Maastricht trea-

More than half of those questioned said the treaty would lead to an improvement in relations with the United States and Japan, but 29 percent said the relations would worsen and 19 percent were unde-

Eight out of 10 said the EC Commission was too bureaucratic, and an average of 66 percent said commission staff appear to be paid a lot for doing little.

In the northern countries, only 30 percent of those who replied said the commission did a good job in looking after the interests of their country. Overall, nearly half of those surveyed said they thought the commission represented their interests and 74 percent said the commission had many good ideas.

Nearly half of the respondents said the European Parliament, which is seen as a potential brake on the commission powers, should have more authority, although naly 13 percent could identify their elected member of the parliament, which sits in Luxembourg and Strasbourg.

While a majority said the EC should determine economic policy for the entire Community, 45 percent said they thought the Maastricht treaty, which calls for just such economic control, was too binding on the antonnmy of their countries.

More people than not -46 percent compared with 15 percent thought the quality of their lives would improve as a result of being in the EC. Those in the southern countries were the most optimistic with 58 percent saying the EC would improve conditions for them, particularly in terms of an extension of health care and welfare provisions.

People questioned in the founder members of the Community -France, Italy, Germany and the Benelux countries - were more satisfied with their nation's performance than were those in the members that joined later - Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Spain, Portugal and Greece.

In the northern countries, only 30 percent of those who replied said the commission did a good jub in looking after the interests of their country. But overall, nearly half of those surveyed said they thought the commission represented their interests.

Where They Stand on the EC

Overall, are you in favor, or are you not, of being a member of the European Community? Percentage of those polled who were in favor.

56% Britain Ireland, Denmark 8200 France, Germany Italy, Portugal, Spain, Greece Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg 86%

Do you think being a member of the European Community will improve the quality of your life? Percentage of those polled who answered "yes".

France, Germany Britain, ireland, Denmark 39% Belgium, Netherlands. 40° Luxembourg Italy, Portugal, Spain. 58% Greece

Source: IHT/CNN Poli

U.S. Imposes Rules On Wing De-Icing

a crash that killed 27 people, the Federal Aviation Administration has imposed new rules intended to minimize the risk of accidents caused by snow and ice building up on the wings of jetliners.

The agency has now established guidelines on how long a plane can sit in freezing precipitation after its wings are washed down with antifreeze. In the past, pilots were simply forbidden to take off with ice, snow or frost on their wings.

USAir Flight 405 crashed during takeoff March 22 at La Guardia Airport in New York. Before the takeoff attempt, snow had been falling for about half an hour after the plane had been deiced at the terminal gate. The plane flipped

al in the United States.

As an aide of General Januzel-

ski's, Colonel Kuklinski saw his stock continue to climb. At one

critical point, he said, he turned

down a generalship because it would have meant leaving general

staff headquarters - the nerve cen-

ter — for an outlying area.

During 1980 and '81, Colonel

Kuklinski's nerve center took over

the operational planning of martial

For nine months, he kept the CIA apprised, including the final

version of plans to impose martial

law. During a top-secret meeting

on Sept. 15, 1981, the Polish leader

ship revealed that officials had learned of a leak of some informa-

tion to Solidarity and that the Inte-rior Ministry had been ordered to

Colonel Kuklinski kept a low profile for the next few weeks but

succeeded in smuggling out up-dates to the final martial law plans. In early November, he was called into a meeting with his superiors and was told there had been anoth-

er leak. According to information passed from the Soviets, the CIA

had obtained the plans.

At that point, Colonel Kuklinski

find the source.

By John H. Cushman Jr.

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Spurred by

Over, broke apart and skidded into Flushing Bay.

The federal agency said it would reorganize the way traffic controllers direct planes on the ground awaiting takeoff, cutting down the time that planes must wait after descing. The changes are expected to take place before cold weather

Under the new guidelines, how long a plane will be allowed to wait between deicing and takeoff will depend on weather conditions at the time, what type and concentra-tion of deicing fluid is used and other factors. Deciding what time limit applies to each flight will be up to the airlines and their pilots, not to traffic controllers or other

airport officials.

The guidelines to pilots are presented in ranges, and because of varying conditions on each flight even veteran passengers will not be able to know how long the plane or which they are flying should want before it is safe to take off.

For example, when the tempera-, ture is a few degrees below freezing, and a three-quarters strength solu-tion of antifreeze in water is used to deice a plane, the guidelines telli pilots that they may wait 15 to 30 minutes in snow before taking office 4 to 10 minutes in freezing rain. Pilots will be given detailed instructions about what kind of inspections to conduct.

CLINTON: On the Offensive

(Continued from page 1) an even greater emphasis on funda-

mentals The more complicated it gets,

the simpler it gets," he said. "It means more discipline, more concentration, more repetition."

Mr. Clinton still faces critical hardles, including the possibility of a make-or-break debate or debates with Mr. Bush, further revelations about "character" issues and the

need to win over voters who have doubts about him as a president. And he and his advisers are still wrestling with most difficult political issue facing the campaign: where he stands on the new North American Free Trade Agreement. Mr. Clinton, who has straddled the issue all year, plans another long discussion of the issue with aides this week, and they expect a major speech on the subject within a week

Aides also said Mr. Clinton was picking up the pace of his camsaigning, after a period in which he drew criticism for coasting. While dismissing such criticism, aides acknowledged that the draft controversy had thrown them; off stride When people stopped graffiting on the subways, they turned more to walls, and for us it's the highand said the Arkansas governor's public schedule had been lighter than normal recently because of debate briefings and because he

Transportation Department. New York's subway cars, the wanted some rest before the hectic While Mr. Clinton's advisers ex-Transit Authority says, have been graffiti-free since May 12, 1989. ude confidence, they appear anything but complacent. When Mr Bush launched an ad last week hus new front: the 469 stations themmoroosly attacking Mr. Clinton fo raising taxes in Arkansas, the Clir The key appears to be exacting, ton team prepared a response a covernight and shipped it to locing even monomaniacal, attention to detail. The authority inspects trains television stations in key states. S far it has not aired because the team believes the spot has not dan at the end of each run and takes them out of service to wash them

aged him. With Mr. Perot on the ballot in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, the re-entry of the Texas businessman would affect many of the states where the Democrat holds a lead, but Clinton advisers say their analysis shows that Mr.

Bush could be hurt more. "Right now Perot takes equally from both of us and leaves the race largely unaffected," said Stan Greenberg, Mr. Clinton's pollster.
"It raises some troublesome questions for Bush in the South, but it's

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time for wait-and-see." Part of the confidence in the Clinton camp stems from the campaign's belief that Mr. Bush missed if opportunities over the past month when his campaign put more emcord than on the president's eco-

nomic plan.

They want to talk about anything but the economy, and the American people want to talk about only the economy, Kantor, the campaign chairman

I'MI ened, who fear losing their place in society. The neo-Nazis are just a fringe group, but the people show-ing up in the research as the sympa-

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SPY: 'Mole' Sent Warsaw Pact's Deepest Secrets to U.S. saw, whn denounced him as a traiwife and two sons since their arriv-

"He knew the secrets of the

kitchen," said General Jaruzelski,

who is now retired. "What occurred

was a double disappointment for me, first of all because of the conse-

quences of his defection - military

and political - and secondly be

cause of my personal disappointment. Someone you trust is betray-

General Januzelski and others re-

fused to accept the idea that Colo-

nel Kuklinski had acted on ideolog-ical or patriotic grounds. In their

minds, he must have been recruit-

ed, blackmailed and paid hand-

But Colonel Kuklinski said that

was not true. He said he had made

the first move, contacting a U.S. military attaché in Germany so he

could speak with a soldier like him-

self. Even after the CIA took over

the case, he said, he continually

sought assurance that his informa-

tion was going to the appropriate military officials.

somely for his treason.

tor in interviews in Warsaw.

aide to President Wojciech Jaruzelski and a liaison to Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov, commander of the Warsaw Pact in Moscow.

Colonel Kuklinski was courtmartialed in absentia in 1984, convicted of treason and desertion for his acts during Poland's 1981-82 period of martial law, and sentenced to death. Five years later, in a general amnesty of martial law penalties after the Communists relinquished power, the sentence was reduced to 25 years in prison.

He agreed to discuss his clandes tine activity at the request of The Washington Post, in part to respond to the attacks in Poland on his motives and his character. In more than 50 hours of interviews in recent months, Colonel Kuklinski said he did not consider himself an American spy or mole, bristling at the mention of the words. He said his target was the Soviet Union, which he viewed as an illegal occupier of Polish soil.

His eyes welled up with tears several times, particularly when he talked about the difficulty of maintaining personal freedom and dignity in the face of Communist rule.

"I think I have to unveil what I have dnne," said Colonel Kuk-linski, whn is an American citizen. "My motivation. My goals. And the consequences of it. And let's judge based on what I have done."

His arguments carry no weight

with his former superiors in War-

He said he never asked for money and only left Poland because he thought his life was in peril. A retired U.S. officer confirmed that Colnnel Kuklinski had never sought compensation or raised the question of defection. "It never came up," the officer

said. "He was on a mission. He wanted his country back." The CIA has provided financial support for Colonel Kuklinski, his

said, it was time to get out. He immediately signaled the CIA that he and his family had to leave. The escape, which he declined to discuss, was fraught with risk but was successful.

ways," said Joseph DePlasco, a

before the graffiti dry.

It has spent \$24.3 million on

scratch-resistant glass to frustrate

vandals who carve their tags into

hard plastic windows. It recently paid \$21,870 for six night-vision goggles so its police officers can

sneak up on vandals who creep into

blackened tunnels. The goggles

work so well that the police want

more, said Albert W. O'Leary, a

Mr. O'Leary declined to say how

We don't think it's in the inter-

many transit police officers are assigned to graffiti work.

est of the system to give that num-

ber out," he said. He cautioned

against interviewing and quoting any vandals, who do what they do,

he said, because they are starved

for celebrity. "You're playing right into their hands," he warned.

One vandal seemed to think the

transit police spokesman.

esman for the New York City

graffin.

TAGGERS: In New York, Gaining Against Graffiti fuzzy shots of culprits around years now has probably the best record of any city agency fighting

liked by their peers, so it's very simple to show their classimates a

picture of them, and they say, Yeah, I know who this is," he said. He then calls the parents.

'They're trying to

take away hope,'

said a teen-aged

vandal, who signs

and it stops," he said. "But in other

cases it keeps on going," After two years and about 30 vandals nailed,

he estimated that he has a 50 per-

cent success rate. But he also esti-

New York City

himself 'SERE.'

"Their parents give them a stern beating or a talking to, whatever,

(Continued from page 1) ooted above, do not buy - it has town. These people are generally not

not worked so well.

As a result, the Chicago City Council voted this spring to ban spray-paint sales, period. And the New York City Council

is weighing a measure to ban the manufacture, sale, possession and use of aerosol spray-paint and broad-tipped magie markers, a the Bronx Borough president, Fer-nando Ferrer. Clint Roswell, a spokesman for Mr. Ferrer, said paint companies have objected.

Rather than deprive writers of the chance to strike, businessmen in the Bayside, Queens, section of New York City have been trying to catch them in the act. In bait the snare, volunteers paint a marred wall spanking white, said Thomas Virgilio, the president of the Chamber of Commerce and the scheme's

Then, late at night, a video camera, hidden in a nearby storefront nr a parked car, clicks on and films the wall until near dawn. When graffiti appear, Mr. Virgilin reviews the tape - and then flashes the

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ACROSS

Musical Home

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16 Freshwater fish

17 Start of a quip

20 Range animal

21 Pine Tree State

22 Word with bag

e Vetches

23 Dated

24 New England

27 Quip: Part II

30 Tries to find

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Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 25

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SPENDERS RENEWS
ELATE EAST BAA
PETERANDTHEWOLF

STRAFE TOCCATAS DANE OAK

AMANCALLEDPETER

CARAT GOLDENEYE

34 Choreographer

32 Year in the

mated that a new generation of vandals appears each year. Most efforts in combat graffiti tend to have a certain beggar-thy-neighbor quality. Rather than catch vandals or stop them cold, they divert them to other targets. For example, New York City

plans to put up six newsstands this winter along Manhattan's Avenue of the Americas to test an antigraffiti design.
The newsstands, which cost \$20,000 each, are made of perforated steel -like giant inverted colanders. The hope is that a surface full

of holes will present a less attrac-tive canvas than the metal, plywood or brick walls of other news-

But the grandest diversion was that of the New York City Transit Authority, which after some ugly

35 German Intarjection

37 Part of T.S.E.

38 Kind of ego

39 Quip: Part II

brothers?

50 End of quip

51 A musical

41 Elegant

relationship with the police was more love than hate. Deep down

in their hearts, we know they love us, because we keep them em-ployed," he said. "They could be chasing drug dealers who would shoot back at them."

9 Betrayal of COUNTRY 10 A past tense of Greek verbs tt --- and dogs (teemed)

7 Kind of drawing

s Dawn goddess

43 Fortress 13 --- Na Na of protection 44 Puccini hemine 45 Accomplish 49 Chutzpah

Count 52 Arabian port 53 Military group 54 McCarthy sidekick 55 Flat tableland

> courtesy inits. DOWN

56 Correspondence

1 Kind of bean 2 Vingt -- (blackjack)

3 Political cartnonist 5 indolent

6 Fruit of the vine

show biz 18 Coaquiates 21 Massenet nper 23 Assume as fact 24 Defraud 25 Rabbits' coop 28 Free 27 Dislodged turf

28 Loats 26 --- which way (disordered) an Great joy 34 Bastard wing 35 Duckbill

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39 Frighten 40 "- ---, That's My Baby. 41 Blunt-ended

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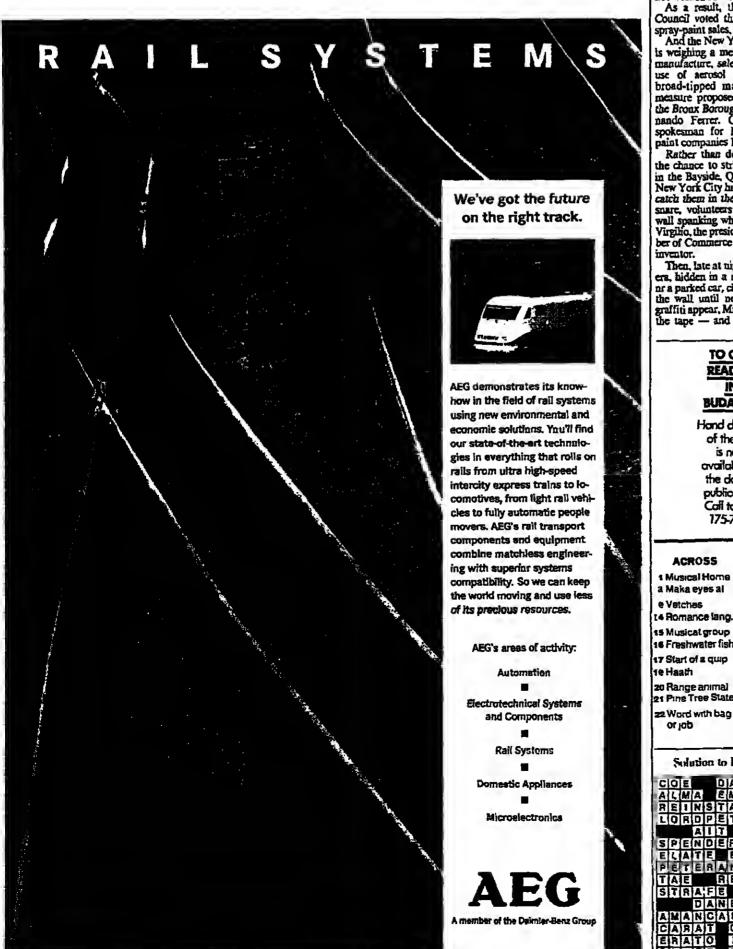
37 Ousted New York Times, edited by Eugene Malesia

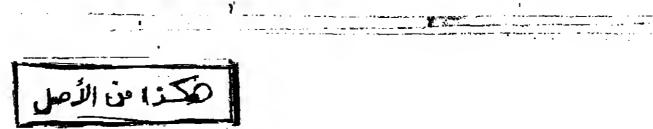
44 --- Vari Huong. Vietnamese Prime Minister:

lady 1965 45 Grant

46 Sir Charles'a 47 Govt. informa-. tion arm abroad

48 Head, in Le Havre 49 An ABC rivat 50 Grand Coules.





Seoul Chief Begins First Beijing Visit Roh Has Eye on Pyongyang

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service
BELJING — President Roh Tae
Woo of South Korea arrived in
China on Sunday for the first state visit between two former enemies, and be quickly made it clear that he hoped to use Beijing to help remove the last vestige of the Cold War in northern Asia, the bitter division of the Korean Peninsula.

Mr. Roh landed here Sunday afternoon with an entourage of nearly 500 government officials, business leaders and journalists for what is regarded as a landmark in creating a new order in the region. It was a day of powerful symbols, underscoring how swiftly the political fault lines in the region were being reshaped by the Asians. without the West mediating or guiding the process, as had been the case for most in the Cold War. China and South Korea normal-

ized relations last month, in what was a coup for Seoul. The opening ended four decades of hostility that followed Beijing's intervention in the Korean War alongside the hard-line Communist government

The cormalization capped a four-year Korean diplomatic offensive, both to isolate the regime in Pyongyang and to pressure it to begin serious oegotiations on re-unification. Talks have dragged on iotermittently for several years with no signs of a breakthrough.
Seoul established relations with Moscow in 1990 and last September gained entry to the United Nations, at the same time as Pyongyang. The North Koreans had always insisted that their govern-ment was the only one with the right to a UN seat. Mr. Roh set out his agenda when

he landed here Sunday.
"After the UN and Moscow, we oow have reached Beijing, which is the last gate leading to Pyong-yang," he said. "With this, we have

Soviet Union's Collapse **Tests China Mapmakers**

BELIING - Chinese map makers are struggling to meet demand for maps of the former Soviet republics amid intense border trade following the collapse of the Soviet

Union, a newspaper said Sunday.
The China Daily said the China
Cartographic Publishing House,
the only Chinese producer of maps of the Commonwealth of Independent States, is rushing to print 100,000 maps to satisfy demand.

become new friends of two nations neighboring with North Korea."
South Korea has sought to pressure the North in several ways. It has tried to obtain the cooperation of Russia and China, North Korea's two most important allies chring the Cold War, in persuading Pyongyang to halt a program to develop nuclear weapons and open all its ouclear installations to mutual

Seoul has also tried to use Pyongyang's former allies to demonstrate the benefits of economic reform. North Korea's isolated and tightly controlled economy is be-lieved to be crumbling, in part because its former Communist trad-ing partners are oow demanding that dealings be conducted in hard currency. Until recently China and the Soviet Union had sold essential goods to North Korea, such as oil, on concessionary terms and often

While North Korea is likely to be a key topic during the four-day visit, in which Mr. Roh will meet with China's senior government leaders, business is also expected to occupy an important place.

Mr. Roh was accompanied by 37 of South Korea's top businessmen. as well as his top trade officials.

The delegation that met him at the airport was led by China's Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Li Lanqing.

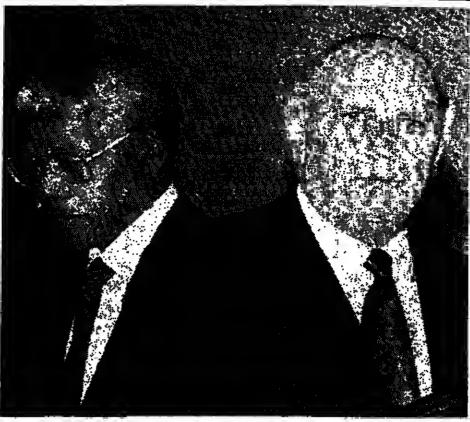
The two countries are expected to sign routine agreements estabhishing official trade and investment ties during the visit, but that will lag by several years their bur-geoning business relationship. Two-way trade totaled \$5.8 bil-lion last year and is officially fore-

cast to reach \$10 billion in 1992. Korean companies have invested more than \$165 million in China, A quiet undercurrent of the visit has been that the Asians must play a greater role in building a framework for stability in this economi-

cally vibrant region at a time when the United States is perceived to be slowly withdrawing.

Both the Chinese and Koreans are concerned that the Japanese, a major rival to both countries for influence in Asia, might be tempted to fill the vacuum they perceive to

be developing. That concern was evident last month when President Roh delivered a speech officially recognizing the opening of diplomatic relations with China. Together, he said, China and South Korea would remake the political order in East Asia. conspicuously neglecting to mention either Japan or the United



Nelson Mandela, head of the African National Congress, listening to a speech by President Frederik W. de Klerk in Johannesburg. The men pledged to seek national unity "with all urgency."

Some South Africa Progress

De Klerk and Mandela Ready to Resume Negotiations

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — President Frederik W.
de Klerk and Nelson Mandela, president of the
African National Congress, have pledged to move
"with all urgency" toward the creation of an interim government of national unity and the democratic election of a body that would write a new constitution for South Africa.

The declaration of intent to push the country's stalled political transition forward as rapidly as possible came in a meeting Saturday that brought to an end the three-month suspension of formal negotiations between South Africa's white-minority government and its largest black political orga-

"There is no reason why a political settlement should not be achieved within a relatively short period," Mr. Mandela said after the eight-hour

"This will pave the path to peace, to the economic recovery we all yearn for

[Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who as head of the Inkatha Freedom Party is the country's second most powerful black leader, broke off talks with the government on Sunday, The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg, Chief Buthelezi said he and his Zulu followers and not been consulted and therefore would not abide by agreements reached at Saturday's talks.

["My view is that negotiation for the future ntion for South Africa cannot go ahead,"

Chief Buthelezi told supporters in a township outside the eastern port city of Durban. "I will withdraw from further discussions with the government until I have had the opportunity to con-

sult widely oo the way forward." Mr. de Klerk said after his talks with Mr. Mandela that a "firm basis had been laid for the resumption of negotiations" but cautioned that there was still a divergence of views on some key issues and that other political groups would have to be consulted at every step.

One member of the government's 16-man nego-tiating delegation, Secretary-General Stoffel van der Merwe of the National Party, said he foresaw only a "faint possibility" that the first phase of an interim government could be in place before the end of this year.

Nonetheless, the mere reopening of the lines of communication that the ANC had unilaterally cut in June following a breakdown in multiparty constitutional talks and a massacre at Boipatong was hailed by Mr. de Klerk as "a milestone." It was, from the government's point of view, the most tangible benefit of the meeting.

The price of talk did not come cheap.

The ANC used the meeting to extract a number of long-sought concessions from the government, including the immediate release of 150 political prisoners and the phased release by mid-November of as many as 300 more; the banning of the public display of dangerous weapons, and the fencing-in of men's hostels that have been used as bases for violent attacks in black townshir

U.S. Says Serbs Slew 3,000

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States has obtained reliable infor-mation that "as many as 3,000" Muslim men, women and children were killed in May and June at Serb-run detention camps near the Bosnian town of Brcko, according to several senior administration of-

Reports of mass killings in Bos-nia have been circulating since July, but the officials said this was the first time they had developed independent information corroborating such reports.

They said that Washiogtoo turned over evidence to the United Nations last week detailing alleged war crimes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the acting secretary of state, said that the United States was supporting a UN resolution to create a war-

Mr. Eagleburger said late Friday that Washington had heard other "disturbing reports," which it is in the process of investigating.

"If in fact they prove to be true, we want to move the resolution as fast as we can," he said.

Mr. Eagleburger did not disclose the nature of the evidence. But administration officials said pertained to new information on

killings at Brcko.

"We believe we have good informadon," a senior administradon official said, "It needs to be looked into some more, and we are turning the information over to the UN Human Rights Commission for in-vestigation. It leads to the conclusioo that in various camps and de-tention centers in May and June as many as 3.000 people were killed."

The information is based on interviews with survivors and other intelligence sources.

The officials said that the information indicated that most of the killings occurred during May and June, when Serbian forces took over and occupied Brcko.

The officials said they believed that the Serbs moved into the town in April, taking over a police sta-tion and dismissing Muslim police-men and other Muslim officials. Then roving bands of Serbs went through Breko, arresting and detaining the Muslims.

The Muslims were held in oumber of centers.

and others at a pig farm. The condi tions in the detention camps were bad, and the Muslims were beaten

and tortured. The officials said that according to some accounts, as many as 50 Muslims were killed at a time. The bodies were reportedly transported

dumped in the nearby Sava River, others buried in a mass grave. Other bodies reportedly were destroyed at a plant where animal remains are boiled to produce lard.

■ Attacks Near Sarajevo Rival sides in Bosnia's civil wat on Sunday reported heavy attacks on towns in the north and and wes

of the former Yugoslav republic, Reuters reported from Sarajevo. Medical officials in Sarajevo said that 34 people had been killed and 199 wounded in Bosnia-Herzegovi-na since Saturday, but the incomplete figures did not cover some of the worst-hit areas.

The Tanjug news agency, quoting a Bosnian Serbian military statement, said that Bosnian Muslim forces had suffered heavy losses of men and equipment.

Iliescu Seen Facing Runoff for Presidency

BUCHAREST - Ion Iliescu, the former Commu-

nist who has been Romania's president since late 1989. outpolled his main challenger in an election Sunday but failed to avoid a runoff, projections showed.

The projections broadcast by state television showed Mr. Iliescu winning 48 percent of the vote to

33 percent for the opposition Democratic Convention's candidate, Emil Constantinescu. A candidate has to win 50 percent for outright

victory; a runoff would be held Oct. 11. Sunday's presidential and parliamentary elections were the second since the December 1989 revolution that toppled the Marxist president Nicolae Ceausescu and were considered a referendum on Mr. Iliescu.

The president, 62, who won in 1990 with 85 percent of the vote, has lost much support because of the unemployment and inflation that followed his program of economic change.

His party, the Democratic National Salvation Front, however, was projected to have won 27.5 per-cent of the vote for the 471-seat parliament, ahead of the Democratic Coovention with 23 percent,

Nine other parties were projected as winning between 3 percent and 11 percent each.

Ralph Manheim, Translator, Dies

New York Times Service Ralph Manheim, 85, for nearly 50 years a prolific and widely acclaimed English translator of major German and French works, died of complications of prostate cancer Saturday at his home in Cambridge, England. Among the works he translated were those by Adolf Hitler, Sigmund Freud, Marcel Proust, Bertolt Brecht and Günter

Mr. Manheim won a John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation "genius" award in 1983. He also won a National Book Award, a Guggenheim Fellowship

and honors from PEN. He likened his work to acting, saying a translator's challenge was "to impersonate his author." His

took many forms, including plays, his father's companies and expand-novels, poetry, children's stories ed them into a modern aerospace and essays.

Mein Kampf." He later translated all of Mr. as Al, served as the president,

Jung, selected letters of Proust, Paul Klee, Martin Heidegger, Peter Handke, Louis-Ferdinand Céline, Hermann Hesse, Karl Jaspers, E.T.A. Hoffmann's "Nutcracker," Brothers Grimm fairy tales, and transcripts of Adolf Eichmann's interrogations.

William F. Rockwell Jr., 78 Aerospace Executive NEW YORK (NYT) -

cooglomerate. Rockwell Interna-Mr. Manheim's career began in 1943 with his translation of Hitler's day in Pittsburgh. tional Corp., died of cancer Thurs-Mr. Rockwell, who was known

Grass's books, Frend's letters to chairman and chief executive of the company. It manufactures spacecraft and rocket propulsion sys-tems, electronic industrial automation products, web presses and automotive components.

Cardinal Jacques Martin, 84, a Frenchman who served under six popes, died Sunday in Rome.

Dennis P. Thin, 33, European editor of Women's Wear Daily, nearly 200 books and other works F. Rockwell Jr., 78, who inherited AIDS-related illness.

European monetary chaos

- The dollar crisis
- The U.S. election
- **Civil war in Yugoslavia**
- Face-off over Iraq
- Maastricht ratification

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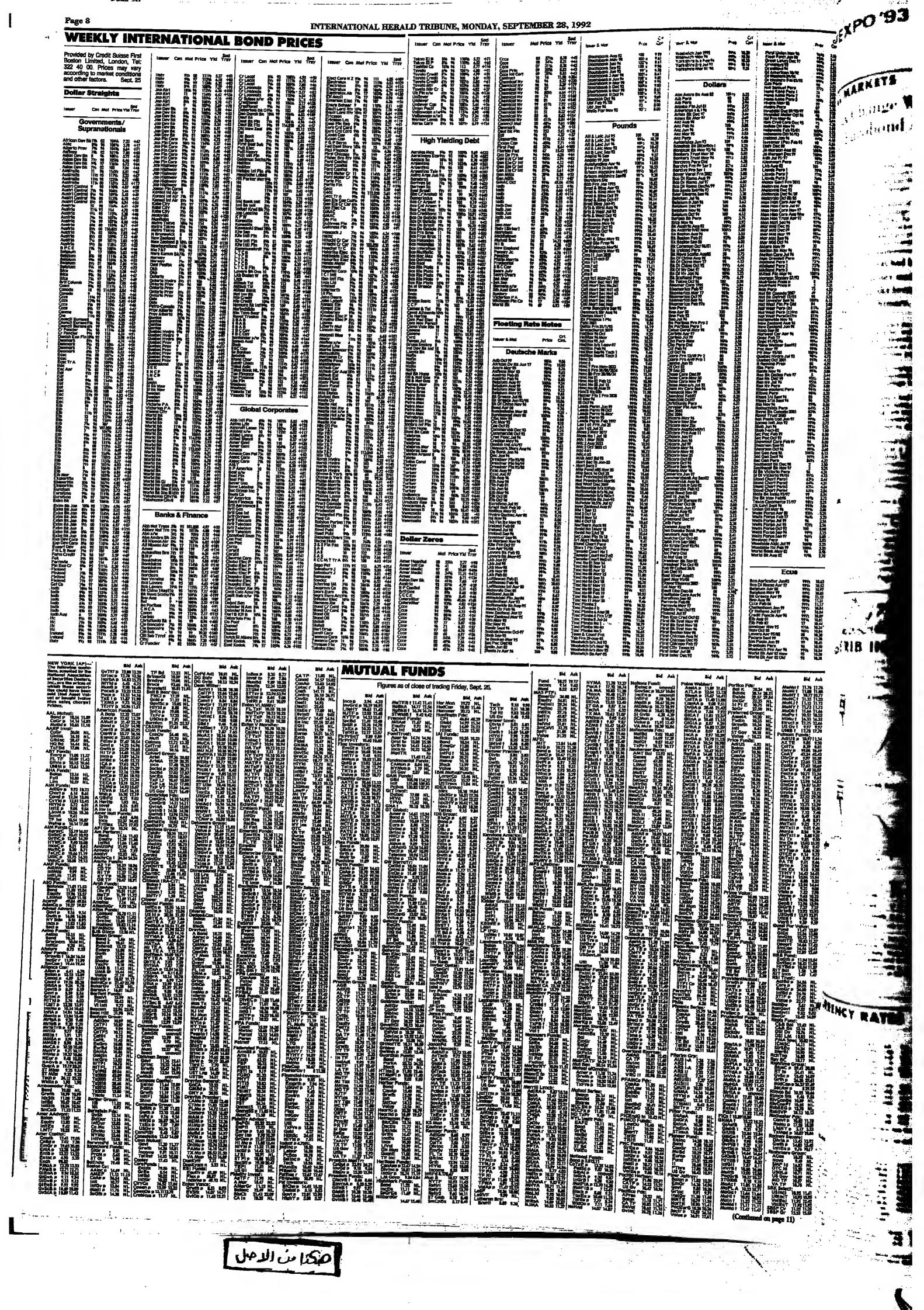
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Munich Sheraton Munich	DN 400-	DN 245-	DM 212.50	DM 178* -
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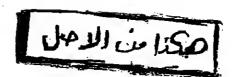
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CAPITAL MARKETS

Italy's Tax Change Wreaks **Havoc in Eurobond Arena**

By Carl Gewirtz

ARIS —An avalanche of Eurobonds cascading out of Italy is creating havoe in the pricing structure of the international capital markets and disrupting the distribution of new issues. The turmoil, triggered by changes in Italy's tax laws,

could continue well into next year.

Paribas Capital Markets said the equivalent of \$40 billion worth of foreign bonds were affected by the tax change. To put that figure in some perspective, it is equal to almost half the quarterly average of nonequity-related issues floated on the market this year.

money machine for the

banks became a

Although it had been well known that Italy planned to remove the tax exemption it had granted on the interest payments of a handful of supranational issuers - such as the World Bank and

the European Investment Bank
— the decision to also impose a tax on repurchase agreements came as a surprise. Rumors about the impending

move on so-called repos began nightmare. circulating late Thursday, Sept. 17, and the action was officially

announced late the following day. A repo covers the sale of a bond for a fixed period, usually three or six months, and the promise to repurchase it. Repos are essentially loans collateralized by the bonds. Paper that was issued as tax exempt remains so only if it is held as an investment. When used in a repo, even that paper is subject to

The repo market has exploded this year, tripling to 250 trillion lire (\$201 billion) between January and September, Paribas said. Within that total, the value of repos on foreign bonds multiplied more than 10 times, to 50 trillion lire.

Apparently, the Italian banking community had been transforming long-dated bonds - either floating-rate notes or fixed-coupon paper that had been swapped into floating-rate instruments - into three- or six-month instruments to suit customers who were looking to deploy spare cash but were not prepared to make a long-term

Italian banks are estimated to have pocketed sizable profits. They reportedly sold repo paper to customers at a yield of 1 to 1.5 percentage points (100 to 150 basis points) below the London interbank offered rate, the benchmark international money-market rate. That was attractive to local investors because it was tax-free. The banks, meanwhile, were receiving interest around 50 basis

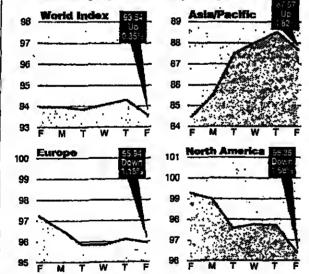
100 basis points of profit. But with the new repo tax, what had been a money machine for

points below LIBOR on the bonds, thus earning between 50 and

the banks overnight became a nightmare, As the repos mature, the banks are obliged to take back the paper. This blows up their reported assets by recording on their books what had been an off-balance-sheet item —at a time when all banks are struggling to meet the stiff new capital adequacy requirement that comes into effect at the end of this year. (Straight bank loans to governments in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development carry a zero capital weighting; securities issued by those governments carry a 10 percent weighting, and if See EUROBONDS, Page 11



International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 Internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Week ending September 25, daily closings, Jan. 1992'= 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	\$72579.2 closes	9718792 close	charge		9/25/62 circes	911972 days	chen
Energy			-0.26	Capital Goods	97.05	97,60	-0.56
Utilities	91.17	88.41	+3.12	Rew Materials	97.70	99,35	-1.60
Finance			_	Consumer Goods	94.84	98.63	-3.84
Services				Miscellaneous	100.16	102.32	-2,11

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zeeland, Norway, Singapore, Spein, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 to increase in terms of market contralization. In the remarking 17 the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

CURRENCY RATES

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Bank of England Passes U.S. Machine Tool Orders Slump **BCCI** Claims to Police

LONDON — The Bank of England said Sunday that it has called infraud police to investigate allegations that several of its employees took bribes from executives of the failed Bank of Credit & Commerce

"We passed the allegations on to the criminal authorities in view of the seriousness of what was alleged," a Bank of England spokes-

A report in the Independent on Sunday newspaper said the allega-tions were contained in sworn evidence to an inquiry led by Lord Justice Bingham into the Bank of England's supervision of BCCI, which collapsed in July 1991.

The Bank of England spokesman said the bank had made its own investigation into the allegations but had found nothing to substantiate them. He refused to elaborate. The Serious Frand Office was

not available for comment. The newspaper report said Brian Sedgemore, a deputy of the opposition Labor Party, had called on the director of public prosecutions to pursue the allegations.

round the world, was closed down

Vladivostok Notebook

tives at Russia's state-run enterprises fret that priva-

tization will mean massive layoffs or bankruptcy,

the brass at Russia's leading shipping company in the Far East are giddy at the prospect of getting rich

once the government gets out of its way.

The Far-Eastern Shipping Co., whose fleet of 176 vessels calls on more than 100 countries, is

remarkable because it has long been tied more with free markets outside Russia than with the state-

controlled system at home. Its top management, many of whom have trained abroad and speak

English, say the company's net profit last year was about \$200 million, not counting, however, tens of millions of unpaid debt by Russian companies.

After the company goes private Nov. 1, management plans to exploit its new freedom. Before, the first priority was to provide social benefits for employees," said deputy managing director Evgeniy Ambrosov said. "Now the sole target is to

make money. We don't have to think about work-

delineate a new philosophy. Greater freedom, in-

enterprises, will allow the company to double or

triple salaries.
Although the pay increase will be consumed quickly by inflation, the 15,000 employees could make windfall gains by buying shares in the com-

The gains stem from the problem of assessing the market value of a company created under socialism, when prices were artificial. Making mat-ters more difficult, there is an amount of some

\$100 million of hard currency owned by the com-pany that has been frozen indefinitely by Moscow. When the company invested the \$100 million. for example, one dollar was worth 1.67 rubles; now

the dollar buys 248 rubles. If the company, includ-ing its frozen cash and the fleet, which includes some of the world's most advanced ice breakers,

were assessed at today's eachange rate, the value of

each of the 850,000 shares would soar, putting the

share price out of reach of the employees and preventing them from buying a controlling stake. The managers were so keen to keep a controlling stake of 51 percent, lest the company be broken apart that they offered to let Moscow keep the

frozen money, rather than assess it at the current

Employees were elated last week when Moscow

agreed to use an exchange rate below 2 rubles to the dollar and not to go back on its promise of

returning the money someday, Mr. Ambrosov said.

The valuation of the company will now be low enough to allow each employee to buy 34 shares, at a total cost of 58,000 rubies (\$234). Things will be made easier by the use of 10,000-ruble vouchers

the state is giving all Russian citizens. Had the company's cash and assets been valued at real levels, employees would not have been able to buy

a controlling interest.

The windial profits could come after the shares

are listed on the Vladivostok stock market. With the government keeping 20 percent, the remaining 29 percent will be sold to the public. But the share

Mr. Ambrosov is not so much callous as keen to

last year amid allegations of massive fraud. Since the closure, law-en-forcement officials have accused the bank of briting officials throughout the Third World to attract government deposits to BCCI.

■ Broker Accuses Citibank A stockbroker has accused Citibank of insider trading and fund-ing brokers to deliberately force down stock prices, triggering a huge financial scandal in India, news agencies reported from New

A Citibank executive denied the accessions by Harshad Mehta, the main suspect in the scam who was recently released from jail.

In a television interview, Mr.

Mehta alleged that a group of bro-kers financed primarily by Citi-bank operated a bear cartel, getting money from government loans at "very cheap rates" and using it to fund "the losses of these bears." Bear cartels work to depress all

stock prices so they can buy specif-ic stocks at low prices.

Ravi Bhatia, Citibank's director for corporate affairs, said, "We have not funded the bear cartel or any other cartel. Citibank is not part of BCCI, which had branches the scam and there is no question of masterminding it." (AP, AFP)

Siberian Shipper Sails Free

WASHINGTON — U.S. ma-chine tool orders fell 23 percent in August from July, a symptom of the weak economy and plunging factory employment, according to a report prepared for release on Monday.

Compared with a year carlier. orders declined 33 percent last month, according to the Associa-tion for Manufacturing Technology, a trade group that compiles the monthly statistics. However, year-to-date orders were 1.9 percent higher than in the same period of 1991, the trade group said.

The report, which follows a 0.1 percent drop in Angust durable goods orders reported last week, portrays "inherent weakness in the economy," said Marco Babic, an economist at Evans Economics.

The statistics also come in the aftermath of government unem-ployment figures that showed al-most 100,000 factory workers were laid off in August.

The economy "is not a ball of fire," said Patrick McGibbon, the trade group's statistical director. instead, it is slowly recovering

from the recession, he said.
Orders for machine tools, which are devices used to cut or shape metal, are a barometer of industrial

price should soar 100 times over that paid by employees since the stock market will reflect the free-market value of the company, Mr. Ambrosov

"All employees are very happy and ready to work in a private company," he said.

Although the Russian government is determined to apply discipline to lending policies that have fed inflation and undercut the ruble, a regional presi-

dent of the Central Bank of Russia has more

"Our main task is to avoid a civil explosion,

said Victor V. Rudko-Silivanov, president of the bank's unit in Vladivostok which is responsible for the Primorski Region. "Winter is approaching and we must choose what reforms we can afford."

Pressure from conservatives forced the govern-

ment to relax austere monetary policies earlier this

year, leading to a sharp increase in the inflation

It is not clear what effect the compromise an-nounced Sunday between the Russian government and the central bank to curb credit will have

locally, but the dispute centers around large, ineffi-cient state companies. The central bank here is lending money at the bargain-basement rate of 8

percent per year for housing construction and agricultural projects. Secondary priorities, includ-

ing production of consumer goods and high tech-nology, are lent funds at 80 percent annually.

Mr. Rudko-Silivanov readily admits that these

"If the ship is sinking, it's better to save the

Neither Gennadiy R. Zakamenniy nor his Japanese business partners can speak one another's language but their joint venture will soon open a warehouse adjacent to Vladivostok's bustling port.

The Japanese partner, Ralse Corp., a construction

and real estate concern based in Sapporo, has put up half the joint venture's capital of 20 million yen

(\$166,000). The Japanese have also agreed to forgo taking any profits for three years and are preparing to send used construction equipment, which would

The hope is that as Vladivostok's economy de-

rate index is that a visitive will be able to steer Japanese, American and South Korean companies into using the warehouse. They will pay their bills in Japan in yen, providing a safe place to deposit hard currency. Mr. Zakamenniy will take his share in orth a corn heater besit.

Steven Brull

be ultra-modern by Russian standards.

in cash, or on a barter basis.

preferential lending rates are unrealistic and de-prive other sectors of badly needed cash but says

Social Monetary Policy

pressing concerns,

August.

there is little choice.

Russo-Japanese Venture

production and capital spending by factory owners.

The trade group said the report was affected by a seasonal element. "It is common for August business activity to be off since many plants, both machine tool and manufac-turing, close for vacations," said Albert Moore, president of the trade group.
August's level of machine tool

orders, a seasonally adjusted \$157.70 million, followed a decrease of 2.9 percent in July, to \$205.35 million.

Domestic orders fell 26.4 percent

in the month, to \$132.60 million. Exports declined 0.8 percent, to \$25.10 million.

percent, to \$1.461 billion. ■ Pessimism in Germany

August metal-cutting tool orders decreased 38.9 percent from a month earlier, to \$94.45 million. Metal-forming tool orders increased 24.6 percent, to \$63.25 million.

Machine tool shipments decreased 9.6 percent, to \$166.25 million, while the backlog of machine tool orders decreased about 0.5

New orders in Western Germany's manufacturing industry fell no-ticeably in August from July, and the sector is now "considerably more pessimistic than previously" about export prospects for the next six months, according to the Ifo in-

stitute for economic research, AFP Extel News reported from Munich The area's manufacturing indus

try attributed the negative forecast partly to poor export prospects, If said in its latest survey. Prices in the manufacturing in dustry fell in August from July, and the sector expects the current price trend to continue in the near fu-

ture, Ifo said. Western Germany's construct tion sector reported "generally sat isfactory" business conditions in August, the research institute said But business confidence in the sec tor for the second half has faller

a loss because of soaring costs.

To meet its domestic demand Russia will cut its exports to other republics in half, to 245 million to

280 million barrels next year, Inter-

fax quoted Mr. Nechayev as say

ing. Russia will maintain its current

level of exports to Western and

other countries at about 315 mil-

lion to 350 million barrels, be said.

Russian oil output is expected to fall from 3.15 billion barrels this

Russia to Put Curbs on Credit

iled by Our Staff From Dispatches MOSCOW - The Russian central bank agreed to cut credit to about a third of the level demanded by company managers, Russian news agencies quoted the finance minister as saying on Sunday. The Itar-Tass news agency quoted Finance Minister Andrei

Nechayev as saying he had con-vinced the central bank to scale down its lending to 500 billion ru-bles (\$2.02 billion) for the remainder of the year, far short of the 1.5 trillion rubles requested by industry. Mr. Nechayev, in an interview with the Interfax news agency, blamed the "abuse" of credit by large enterprises for a sharp fall in industrial production. He said September output was running 20 per-cent below the level of a year earlier. The government has criticized the central bank's monetary policy

unprofitable state businesses. The other former Soviet republics by a central bank is controlled by the much as 50 percent next year while relatively conservative Parliament. maintaining sales to the West for Government ministers have said a tighter monetary policy would enforce discipline on factory man-agers and eventually improve pro-The step was considered neces-sary for saving the Russian oil in-dustry, which has been operating at

ductivity by driving inefficient plants into bankruptcy. They have also warned that a con-tinuation of the Soviet-era policy of easy credit was undercutting the ruble and had led the country to the brink of hyperinflation. The dollar has risen to 248 rubles from 135 in July, and Mr. Nechayev said inflation in September was between 3 percent and 5 percent a week.

On Friday, Arnold Voylukov, the central bank's first deputy director, conceded that Russia's fmances were in disarray and that the state was receiving only 40 percent of the revenue forecast for this year. as undermining plans for economic change by effectively subsidizing Russia would slash oil exports to

year to between 2.16 billion and 2.24 billion barrels in 1993, Mr Nechayev said, citing outdated

equipment, economic chaos and depleted reserves. (Reuters. UPI, AFP, AP,

Attention Czechoslovak Shoppers

K mart Aims to Take an Instant Lead in Eastern Europe

By Kara Swisher

Washington Past Service
PRAGUE - K mart Corp. is about to invade Eastern European retailing in a big way.
If all goes as planned, the big red "K" will hang over the center of downtown Prague and throughout the

country by next year.

"Yes, yes, of course there will be blue-light specials," said Joseph Thomas, executive vice president of K man's international division, referring to the impromptum—house sales that have been a hallmark of K mart.

K mart executives are making an initial investment of about \$120 million to purchase and refurbish 13 large department stores scattered in key cities across Czechoslovakia and acquired in May. The company envisions dozens more stores in Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia and Silesia.

It is a bid by the United States' second-biggest retailer to instantly dominate a scene where there is weak competition from independent department stores, and not one major chain. That means no Wal-Marts, K mart's nemesis in the United States.

K mart is also hoping to get a lot more out of its move into this formerly Communist country. The purchase represents a major shift by K mart into the international arena, beginning in Europe. Along with the effects of a \$3 billion, chainwide renovation program across the United States, K mart hopes to improve its sales of \$34.6 billion in 1991 with international program.

But the company has little international experience

in spite of its network of 4,000 stores and 350,000 employees in the United States and Canada.

K mart's only other international venture, other than purchasing offices in various countries, is a 22 percent equity interest in Coles Myer Ltd., the largest retailer in Australia and the operator of 144 K mart

It will face a special challenge in the case of Czecho slovakia since the country decided last month to spli into two countries, leaving K mart with about the same number of stores in the Czech and Slovak parts While most political observers expect the country' divorce to be amicable, the company now has to cop with twice as many bureaucrats and regulations.

"I scratch my head and wonder what they are doing especially since U.S. retail has proved not to be to transportable," said Jeffrey Edelman, retail analys

for C.J. Lawrence Inc., a New York brokerage firm "With all they have on their plate in the U.S. and practically no experience in the complications of oper ating abroad, I don't see how much synergy and tie-it can have with the company as a whole." K mart bought the Czechoslovak stores from the

agencies in the Czech and Slovak republics charged with selling government-owned enterprises into pri-vate hands. The deal included a 76 percent interest in Maj, one of Prague's largest department stores, not far off the famous Wenceslas Square.

"After some moments of crisis over price, everything has moved smoothly," said Michal Soukup, the Czechoslovak vice minister for privatization. "We are happy to have K mart here and think it will be our biggest retailer so far, so we are expecting a lot."

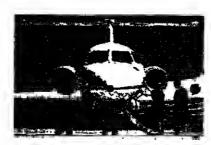
Such U.S. companies as Procter & Gamble Co., Ford Motor Co. and Coca-Cola Co. have been investing in Czechoslovakia too, but except for the ubiqui-tous McDonald's Corp. fast-food chain, oo big U.S. retailers have yet established a presence.

Czechoslovakia was chosen by K mart in 1991 as a starting point in Eastern Europe because the company felt it had the most developed, market-oriented eco-

See SHOP, Page 11

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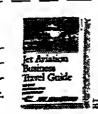
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(Continued on page 13)

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EUROBONDS: Italy's Tax Change Wreaks Havoc

DM 300 ,1996 · 41/4 100

(Continued from first finance page) those securities are denominated in a foreign currency the weighting is 20 percent.)

Kamigumi

The real killer is the cost to the banks to finance these unwanted investments. At best, Italian banks would hope to pay LIBOR to fund these assets, already a carrying cost of about 50 basis points.

The alternative is to get rid of these unwanted securities. This is what the Italian banks are doing. But that also is costly. The paper and been purchased at unrealistially low prices as the Italians were thic to aggressively bid for new ues at terms that drove yields hues at terms that there investors ound attractive. To find other myers today the yields have to be nore attractive and thus the bonds an only be sold at a substantial

oss. Bad oews for the Italians. And bad news for the market. he seemingly insatiable Italian emand had created a vacuum in ac primary market that comressed terms oo all new issues to nrealistically low levels. Now that ne Italian holdings are being umped, the bond market is in a ate of flux trying to establish oew,

alistic pricing levels. The key measure professionals in the Eurodollar market m

price bonds is the spread, or the 6th percent. Bankers had been ex-difference in yield, compared with pecting to price the issue at a

U.S. government bonds. Spreads on all dollar-denominated paper, not just issues that had enjoyed tax exemption in Italy, have risen dramatically from Sept. 16, before any whisper of the tax change circulated, to the end of last points. week. Some examples in various

maturity ranges: World Bank 8% percent bonds due in 1997, trading at 14 basis points over U.S. Treasuries, ended the week at a spread of 44. Italy's 9% percent issue due in 1997 rose to 82 from 45. Finland's 74 percent bonds due in 1997 widened to 82

World Bank 8% percent bonds due in 1999 went from 11 to 29, while Italy's 9% issue due in 1999 rose from 47 to 81.

The World Bank's 6% bonds due in 2002 widened from to 25 from 2. and African Development Bank 9% percent bonds due in 2002 to 65 from 55. The Japan Export-Import Bank 8 percent issue maturing in 2002 rose to 54 from 46, and Ontario 7% percent bonds due in 2001 to

76 from 61. In the midst of this adjustment, Spain launched \$1.5 billion of seven-year notes carrying a coupon of

FRANC: Will Germany Cut Rates?

(Continued from page 1)

the Bundesbank policy-making nuncil meets Friday, and Mr. hertkow is expecting a reduction one-half to one percentage point the Lombard rate. The bank's the Lombard rate. The bank's to key lending rates are the dissumt rate, currently 8.25 percent, such serves as the minimum lend-g rate, and the Lombard rate, at 50 percent, which acts as the up-

t limit.
The key for the market," Mr. tertkow said, "is a sign validating e lowering of the ceiling rate." A cut in the discount rate, simwidening the permitted chan-l would be less convincing," he d. The market wants a sign arly pointing to a different diension in policy."

Friday promises to be a hectic for the foreign-exchange mar-with the U.S. Labor Departint scheduled to release employat data for September. The ort is expected to be glum and ild provoke the Federal Reserve cut interest rates one last time ore the November presidential Another U.S. rate cut could

weaken the dollar. But Mr. Chertkow said be believed that as long as the dollar stayed above 1.45 DM, "it's out of its downtrend," and out of trouble. The dollar closed Friday at 1,4775 DM. He said he saw little chance of the dollar roaring into an uptrend until at least after the U.S. election in November and until Germany cuts its rates.

pecting to price the issue at a spread of 37 basis points to comparable U.S. Treasuries. Given the upset in the currency markets and the hesitancy of investors to make new commitments, underwriters proposed a spread of 42 to 45 basis

Nancollable. Each 5,000-mark note with the warrants exerce

oble the company's theres of an expected 24% parmies. Fees 24%, Terms to be set Sept. 28. [Nomice Bank.]

Even so, pricing of the issue was delayed until last week, and as the first waves of the Italian sales started to disrupt trading it became ap-parent that even a spread of 45 would not clear the market.

With a firm commitment from the underwriters, Spain had the option of insisting the issue proceed at the agreed terms - sucking the banks with a huge loss and assuring the issue would be a flop. Spain could also have decided to postpone the offering which some hankers think it should have done. Instead, it agreed to price the paper at 98.96, a spread of 55 basis

The main activity of the week was in the floating-rate sector, re-flecting the reluctance of investors to lock in interest rates when levels in the dollar sector appear close to a low. Triple-A-rated borrowers such as Austria, the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Finance offered senior deht carrying collars — offering a minimum and maximum coupons — widening this sector to institutional inves-

Citibank securitized credit-card receivables via \$1,25 billion of standard floating-rate notes rated triple-A and priced to offer holders 33 basis points over LIBOR. A companion \$80 million of A-rated paper was priced at % point over LIBOR.

Last Week's Markets

All Houres of	e as of clase	of tradin	g Friday				
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Jatted States	Sept 25	Sept.18	Chige	Valled States	5	e#1. 25	Sept. I
	3.250.32	3.327.05	~ 231 %	Dracount rate		3.00	3.00
J Indus	217.05	220.33	0.57 %	Prime rate		6.00	6.
JJ UHI	1.273.34	1,284.64	1.03 %	Federal funds ro	te	31/2	3.00
J Trons.	382.05		-261 %	Jopen			
A P 100	414.35	422,92	203 %	Discount		314	34
& P 500	487.23		2.54 %	Call money		4 1/16	4 1/16
S P Ind	227.73	23239	~- 201 %	3-month interbor		450	315/16
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ar Mapin	2,601,00	2.567.00	+ 1,32 %				
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Fed to Study Jobs Data Key for U.S. Bond Market

عكنا من الاحل

Treasury 'Squeeze'

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Sernce NEW YORK - A squeeze on seven- and 10-year Treasury notes has become light enough to prompt the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to collect information on dealer positions and study the dynamics of the shortage of securities.

A squeeze, which forces some traders to pay high prices to obtain securities they need for various strategies, is not necessarily illegal. But it can be if there is collusion involved in creating the shortage.

The Fed confirmed the special request to dealers for information on Thursday.

Several dealers said they saw nothing happening beyond a normal squeeze on the 10-year note. There is a shortage of the securioes because many dealers have sold them, without actually owning them, as part of hedging operations against large holdings of corporate MUTUAL FUNDS bonds that have been difficult to sell to investors.
Two traders, who asked not to be

identified, said Yamaichi Interna- sei Fi tional, a primary dealer, was at the center of the shortage of seven-year notes. But Scott E. Pardee, co-chairman of Yamaichi, dismissed the accusations as finger-pointing.

The measure of a squeeze of notes or bonds is in the repurchase market, where these securities are borrowed. In normal circumstances, a dealer swaps cash for the securities. He lends the cash to the holder of the securities at daily market rates, which are around 3 percent.

But when there is a shortage, the dealer must "pay" by lending that cash at lower-than-market rates, a move that benefits holders of the securities. On Friday, the overnight loan rate on 10-year notes was 0.20 percent, while the rate on sevenyear notes was around 1.5 percent.

Shop: Instant Lead

(Continued from first finance page) nomic reforms in the region and seemed most hospitable to Ameri-

After it bought the stores, a test of U.S. products such as disposable

diapers and women's apparel proved wildly successful. Over the next year, K mart will fly in U.S. merchandising and ren-

ovation teams to figure out bow to modernize and streamline the stores. The adjustment could be difficult. Most of the K mart stores here are multistory, urban and larger than their U.S. counterparts Typically K mart has oue-story, warehouse-like stores around sub

urban America. K mart officials said they plan top-to-bottom makeovers

But retail experts said K mart has to avoid the inclination to just plunk down a U.S. version of itself here Czoch and Slovak customers, they said, expect more services in stores and prefer departments, such as huge sewing sections, that are less popular in the United States.

To ease the transition, K mart officials said, about 70 percent of the goods will continue to come from Czechoslovakia, with the remaining 30 percent made up of brand-name U.S. goods from such companies as Black & Decker Corp. and Gillette Co. and more products like Pampers. Over time and with testing, that formula may

K mart officials project that the stores will become top earners in the chain, with sales per store from \$10 million to \$20 million yearly.

Some analysts agree that is achievable. The capital investment is minimal and the potential could be great if the markets there prove to be ebullient," said Janet Mangano, a retail analyst with Burnham Securities Inc. in New

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

470 11.61 14.07 16 U.S. S. Sto F yrs
U.S. S. Less man J yrs
Pounds sterling, less than 3 yrs
French franca, less from 3 yrs
Itus. live, less Run 5 yrs
Runish vers Run 8 yrs Denish kroos, less from 3 yrs ECU, 1 yrs & over ECUL 5 107 1775
COM. 5 1025 THOM 5 YES
AGE 5. 1025 THOM 5 YES
M.Z. 5. 1025 THOM 5 YES
YOU. 5 TO I YES
TOTAL THOM 5 YES

Weekly Sales 12.162.0 25,472.0 17 7-0-0 154.50 123.70 46120 537.10 1 154.50 136726 1 231.70 10 170 10 5 146.50 54.613 12.62.50 5145.50 12 250.40 14.667.30 42.62.50 36,446.70 44,461.30

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NEW YORK — Following three weeks of losses, the U.S. government bond market is looking to the gist at Wayne. Grayson Capital report on U.S. employment for September as the catalyst for a pos-sible reduction in interest rates.

"If the jobs figure is weak I think the Fed will not besitate to

ease again," said John Williams, managing director of Bankers Trust New York Corp.

The rate cut would cheer a bond market that has suffered falls in each of the last three weeks. Last week the bellwether Treasury issue, the 30-year bond due in August 2022, fell 12/32, to 98 22/32, raising its yield to 7.36 percent from 7.33 percent a week earlier. Three weeks ago, the issue was priced at 99 20/32 to yield 7.28 percent.

Analysts said bonds fell early last week in a frenzy ignited by overseas sellers unloading 10-year notes in order to buy European securities.

"Treasuries were depressed by re-

Corp. She noted participants had been hoping Germany's money sup-ply growth would slow, leading to a

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

possible easing in the Bundesbank's right monetary policy.

"This would have cheered other European Community countries

that have been precluded from lowering their interest rates because of fear that their currencies would weaken against the Deutsche mark," Ms. Latimer said.

The hopes were dashed, however, when the Bundesbank said the M-3 measure of the money supply grew a stronger-than-expected 9 percent in Angust. Meanwhile, European Community central banks managed to restore order to the European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechanism, stabilizing the curren-

pound and lira dropped out. Treasury securities also came un-der pressure from hefty sales of

corporate bonds, analysts said. Companies have been taking advantage of relatively low interest rates to tap the market for loans. But as the dollar stabilized late in

the week, bargain-hunting appeared following weak economic reports as investors cast aside fears of infla-tion. A further indication of weakness was contained in the monthly report on machine tools, prepared for release on Monday, which showed orders plunging in August.

Concern over a possible Fed easing if the nonfarm payroll data to be released Friday are weak has put pressure on the dollar. This is making investors wary of dollar-de-nominated holdings, but many are expecting the Bundesbank to reduce its interest rates, which would give the Fed and other central banks roum to do the same without hurting their currencies.

fine the extent of the weakness i the U.S. jobs data that would result in Fed action, economists said.

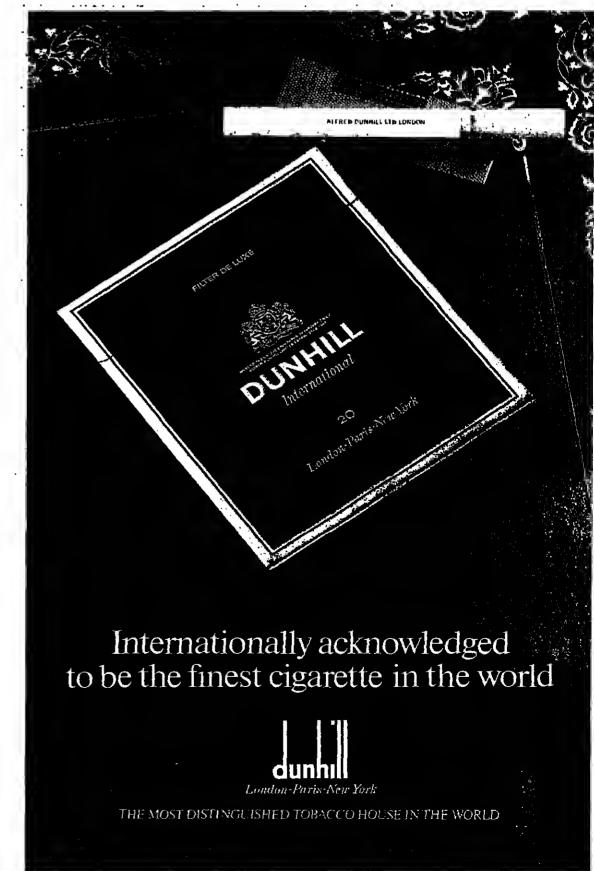
"I think the news has to be pretty bad, simply because of the long standing Fed policy to be as inac tive as possible in October to re-move the Fed from any partisan deliberations," said Neil Soss, chief economist at First Boston Corp.

"If the report is mediocre, they will stay on hold. But if it is very bad, it is their responsibility to act and they will," he said.

Given the fixation on the employment report, the other key data this week will be the Chicago purchasing managers index on Wednesday and the National Association of Purchasing Management index for September on Thursday. The purchasing managers index contains an employment compo-nent that foreshadows the government's jobs report.

(UPI, AFX, Reuters)

(Cont	imped)	Bid Ask	Bld Ask	Biti Ask	Bla Ask	Bid Ask	Bld Ask
BIO Ask ds: 11.00 NL b 10.34 NL 12.36 NL p 10.27 NL b 10.27 NL b 10.40 NL b 10.40 NL p 10.41 NL p 10.41 NL p 10.41 NL	### Apk ###	SmCa: 14.88 15.35 White P 7.83 7.25 WWPF p 1.84 1.84 Shighten Ports: April 1 11.20 12.20 Olivial 1 13.21 12.20 Olivial 1 13.21 12.20 Olivial 1 13.21 12.20 Olivial 1 13.21 12.20 Olivial 1 12.21 12.20 Olivial 1 12.21 12.20 Olivial 1 10.45 10.45 Groper 1 18.39 18.45 Groper 1 18.39 18.45 Hillio 1 11.33 11.33 INVG 1 12.23 12.22 Intil 1 13.29 18.09 AntaSci 1 13.55 12.55 Pront 1 13.25 13.55 Pront 1 13.25 13.55 Spill 1 12.27 12.27 Spirm 1 12.20 12.20	Association Ask As	RIESI 10.08 11.12 SmolCo 754 8.09 Volue 974 10.33 World 14.30 15.70 ThirdAve 13.51 14.33 Thomson Group: Ebina 10.56 11.17 Gwitha 20.51 21.70 Incha 8.48 9.11 Intila 18.15 10.74 OperAl 7.48 11.3 Shi Gwa 9.77 10.29 TERA 11.34 12.54 USGWA 9.48 18.05 Ealing 20.55 21.70	TXESH 10.57 NL VA Bd 10.59 NL	Vence Exchange: CADE 182.76 ML CADE 182.76 ML Divrs 192.24 NL EBOS 192.12 ML EXCH 231.40 NL FGEX 141.67 NL SCFId 177.62 NL Venguard Groun: Assetta 137.4 ML Assetta 137.4 ML Explir 127.2 ML Explir 12.07 ML Amera 12.07 ML	US GV 10.22 11.3 Walls A 10.27 12.5 Walls A 10.27 12.5 Walls A 10.27 12.5 EGIR 12.44 N Elkins 12.65 N



TAIPEI — Taiwan's central bank announced measures on Saturday to bolster buying interest in the nation's battered stock market, just hours after the benchmark weighted price index of the Taiwan Stock Exchange hit a 20-month low

in weekend trading. The bank said it approved a proposal by the Securities and Exchange Commission to increase upper lending limits by margins of up to 100 percent for investors who borrow funds or stocks as a means to invest in the stock market.

In another move, the bank said it would permit four mutual fund companies to raise more money from overseas investors who wish to invest in Taiwan's stocks.

The bank also announced it would allow Sumitomo Life Insurance Co. of Japan to invest \$30 million in the stock market, the latest of a string of approvals in recent weeks of applications from foreign financial institutions that wish to buy Taiwan stocks.

Foreign financial instinutions are allowed to invest directly in Taiwan's stock market under a liberalization program that began in late 1990. Since the end of August, the bank has approved \$240 million of investments by five foreign finan-

cial institutions. The benchmark weighted price index of the Taiwan Stock Exchange lost 120.87 points, or 3.48 percent, on Saturday to close at a 20-month low of 3,351.63. The index is 38 percent below its 1992 peak of around 5,400.

Hualon group, one of Taiwan's largest conglomerates, led the decline. Oung Ta-ming, Hualon's chief, is expected to appear in Taipei Dis-triet Court on Thursday for a hearing on Taiwan's largest stock scandal. Press reports have linked the

recent series of defaults on the

stock exchange to the arrest of Mr. Oung, one of the country's most powerful businessmen. Lei Po-lung, a major market participant, was detained last week for alleged involvement in the defaults. He said he was responsible for the defaults, which occurred because

the Hualon group asked him to buy stocks but then refused to pay for the transactions. mated the defaults bad now reached almost 10 billion Taiwan dollars (\$400 million), up from 7 billion as of Sept. 19.
(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Taipei Recasts Its GATT Bid

TAIPEI - Taiwan will accept being referred to as "Chinese Taipei" to aid its bid to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Econom-

ics Minister Vincent Siew was reported as saying Sunday.

Mr. Siew said that some key GATT members who support Taiwan's bid to join the trade organization, including the United States and some European countries, had felt that the title used so far in the country's application, the "Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu," was too long.

Business Week

This week's topics:

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O Boeing And Airbus Cater To Iran Air

o Hong Kong: The Return Of The Natives

O How Technology Can Amplify The Human Mind

O Peach Reigns, But Asia Buys Arms

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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

Amsterdam stocks eased slightly last week as volume returned to the levels seen before the European monetary crisis. The CBS all-share index closed at 198.3 on Friday,

down 1.1 points on the week. Volume fell to 19.2 billion guilders from 29.2 billion guilders the prior week. Financial stocks gained an average of 5 percent, aided by a Shares in companies linked to the cut in Dutch interest rates.

Analysts at Kempen & Co. said uncertainty on the foreign-exchange markets made stocks' direction hard to predict in the short term.

Frankfurt

German share prices slid last week, burt by the turmoil in the European Monetary System and the narrow victory of the "yes" vote points during the week to close at in the Sept. 20 French referendum 5,686.16 on Friday. on the Maastricht treaty.

The DAX index fell 75.9 points, or 5 percent from a week earlier, to close at 1,513.36 on Friday, near the year's low of 1,506.67, reached

Greek Stocks Tumble

On Interest-Rate Play

interest rates have pushed Greek stocks sharply lower.

ATHENS - Investors scrambling out of stocks to cash in on high

The general share index fell 7.03 percent last week. It dropped 2.46

percent on Friday, to 686.93, the first time since April 1990 that the

index has been below 700.

Brokers said funds have been leaving stocks for interest-bearing instruments and the interbank market, where rates of 35 to 40 percent

have been reaped since Sept. 18, when the Bank of Greece raised its overnight rate to 43.2 percent from 32.4 percent to aid the drachma.

Barring unforeseen problems, such as a new round of strikes at banks, brokers said they expected the central bank to bring the overnight rate back down to 32.4 percent this week.

Traders were also watching for the new issue of Treasury bills, due sometime this week. Some said they expected the yield to be in line

with recent issues of 20 to 21 percent, which would suggest the government felt pressure was off the drachma, leaving room for

interest rates to ease and money to move back into stocks.

KUWAIT - Investors worried about poor

corporate earnings and a weakened economy

may put pressure on share prices when Ku-

wait's stock exchange reopens Monday, more than two years after the Iraqi invasion forced its

Traders will be able to buy or sell shares in 31

companies, including five non-Knwaiti compa-

nies based in the Gulf region, when trading resumes in a two-and-a-half-hour session.

Economists said they doubted that volume

would reach pre-invasion levels of about \$3.3

billion annually in the coming year, because of the relatively poor bealth of the economy, which is struggling to recover from the seven-month Iraqi occupation in 1990-91.

dropped 81 points, to 1,685.2. Analysts said investors were concerned about the possibility of lower earnings in the automobile and chemical industries, as the strong

Sept. 2. The Commerzbank index

Deutsche mark burts exports.
In the auto sector, VW shed
28.10 DM on the week to close at 293 DM: Mercedes fell 75 DM to 435 DM, and BMW slid 58 DM to 483.50 DM. Porsche managed to gain 10 DM to 530 DM.

In chemicals, BASF fell 7.70 DM to 209.60 DM, Bayer dropped 18 DM to 260 DM, and Hoechst declined 16.70 DM to 237.30 DM.

Hong Kong

Share prices edged lower on the Hong Kong stock market, with the Hang Seng index dropping 3.16

Average daily volume rose to 1.814 billion Hong Kong dollars from 1.523 billion dollars in the prior week.

Analysts said the Sino-British Milan

row over the funding of Hong Kong's new airport and trade frictions between China and the United States kept traders cautious.

London

Prices rose moderately, as profittaking following the prior week's 200 point leap limited gains. The Financial Times-Stock Ex-

change 100 share index closed Friday at 2,601, up 34 points, or 1.3 percent, on the week The narrow French approval of the Maastricht treaty had bitle ef-

fect on the market, and the cut in U.K. rates by the Bank of England prompted only a modest rise.

A handful of major companies in the car, mining and aerospace in-dustries announced a total of

around 6,500 job losses. A big loser was British Aerospace, which lost 64 pence, or 33 percent, to 125 pence, after announcing a pretax loss of £129 million in the first half.

The weakness of the lira and the turbulence on the foreign-exchange markets took a big bite out of share prices last week

The MIB index fell 30 points, or 4.06 percent, to close at 709 on Friday. Average daily volume fell to 55 million shares from 70 million the previous week.

Union rejection of the Italian government's ansterity measures, which are aimed at trimming the budget deficit, also contributed to the depressed atmosphere on the Milan bourse, analysts said.

Agnelli stocks suffered after the group announced that pretax profits were down for the first six months of the year. Fiat fell 7.03 percent and IFI was down 5.47 percent.

Paris

Kuwaiti Shares Face Pressure as Market Reopens

"I imagine that in the first few days people will try to test the situation," said Amer Tameemi, an

economist at Kuwait Investment Projects Co.,

which invests in real estate abroad. "Perhaps

there will be a limited supply of shares in the

market. Most likely the demand also will not be

that great, and therefore there will be some

He said his expectation was that the prices of Aug. 1, 1990 — the exchange's last trading day

Mr. Tameemi said the poor financial state-ments of many listed companies and the weak

economy would weigh on share prices. The econ-

omy's strength has been sapped as the emirate has had to pay out \$60 billion to cover alhed war

pressure on the prices to go downward."

would not be maintained.

costs and support its own people.

Share prices lost ground on the Paris Bourse after France's narrow approval of the Maastricht treaty. The CAC-40 index fell 39.39 points during the week, closing at 1,843.55 on Friday.

Analysts said investors were dis-BEUING (UPI) — China is poised to make major structural reforms in its coal-mining industry, slashing its massive work force and freeing state controlled prices, the official China Daily reported Sunday. couraged by the narrow approval and subsequent attacks by speculators on the French franc, which Tens of thousands of coal miners will be laid off by the end of this year in a bid to trim costs in the struggling industry, the newspaper said. The move could trigger a wave of labor protests.

"A China National Coal Corp. division chief said this year's planned layoff of 80,000 workers will be made as scheduled." the account of the control of said this year's planned. canceled out the government's hints of a cut in interest rates. The market was also hit by bouts of profit-taking, they said.

Singapore

Share prices ended marginally lower despite interest rate cuts by

The Straits Times industrial index fell 2.11 points, to 1,359.75. Volume rose 32 percent, to 196.49 million shares. The broader-based Davies & Newman said the talks were integral to its planned refinancing but that there was no intention of a full merger. The company warned in May that disappointing bookings would delay a return to profit. It posted a loss of £35.4 million (\$60.5 million) in 1991. SES index rose slightly, gaining 0.19 point, to 360.98.

Tokyo

Share prices rose modestly in quiet trading during a holiday-shortened week, supported by the sharp appreciation of the yen against the dollar and mark.

The Nikkei average of 225 blue chips ended Friday at 18,394.76, up 227.96, or 1.25 percent, for the week. Average daily volume rose to 314.15 million shares from 277.6

Financial stocks such as banks and securities firms fared well. Fuji Bank finished the week at 1,880 yen, up 110 yen. Daiwa Securities rose 10 yen, to 920 yen. Export-oriented blue chip electri-

cals led by Sony were hard hit by the sharp appreciation of the yen against the dollar. Sony ended Friday at 4,150 yen, down 130 yen, and Famic fell 320 yen, to 3,500 yen.

Zurich

Prices posted marginal gains in active trading on the Zurich stock market. The Swiss Performance Index gained 5.66 points, or 0.48 percent, to close at 1,163.29 on Friday. Banks and other financial stocks

were sought after the Swiss central bank cut interest rates by one-half point. Credit Suisse gained 30 francs to 1,960, and Union de Banques Spisses rose 9 francs to 782.

most to its pre-invasion OPEC quota level

Knwait will have to service debts such as a \$5.5

billion credit signed with banks in December to

cope with Gulf War costs. Its budget deficit hit a record \$18.3 billion in fiscal 1991-92.

Mr. Tameemi said share prices in the bank-

ing, services and real estate sectors would be

Connie Young a spokeswoman for the union negotiating team.

Ms. Young said the aerospace giant is attempting to weaken the union by proposing that management be permitted to transfer union stewards to new locations. Boeing has refused to comment on the negotiations.

Hong Kong Reclamation Contract HONG KONG (AP) — A consortium of Hong Kong Dutch and Italian companies has been awarded an \$21 million Hong Kong dollar (\$105 million) contract for land reclamation as part of Hong Kong's

BUSINESS BRIEFS

China's Coal Industry Faces Layoffs

layoff of 80,000 workers will be made as scheduled," the paper said. The

enormous industry, an employer of more than 7 million workers across

the country, has apparently decided to take drastic measures to cure its

LONDON (Reuters) - Davies & Newman Holdings PLC, owner of

Dan-Air, the oldest independent British airline, said it was in talks with

The statement confirms recent speculation that Dan-Air might seek an

arrangement in which Virgin's U.S. trans-Atlantic passengers gain access

to Dan-Air's scheduled European routes. Virgin's U.S. passengers now

have to switch in London to competing airlines to complete their trip.

BRUSSELS (Reuters) - The main shareholder in Banque Bruxelles

Lambert SA said it was looking for alternatives to the takeover bid by

"We don't want to give up the right to possibly make a takeover bid ourselves," Jean-Pierre de Launoit, vice president of the board of Groupe

Bruxelles Lambert SA, was quoted as saying by the Libre Belgique newspaper. "It will not necessarily be GBL who will do it directly, but maybe some friends." He said ING's offer of 3,600 francs per share was too

low and it was not an ideal partner as it had no large international network.

SEATTLE (Bloomberg) — With less than a week before the current contract ends, Boeing Co.'s largest union has accused the company of refusing to respond to its demands for general wage increases, annual bourses and cost-of-living adjustments.

Boeing is trying to take away existing benefits from the workers, said

Boeing Union Says Firm Is Stalling

GBL Seeks Alternatives to ING Bid

Dan-Air Holds Talks With Virgin

Virgin Atlantic to coordinate marketing and operations.

mines of chronic overstaffing and inefficiency.

Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV.

massive airport project, the government said.

The contract was awarded to the consortium of Universal Dockyard Ltd. of Hong Kong, D. Blankevoort International Dredging Co. of the Netherlands, and Dragomar SpA Joint Venture of Italy, the government said Saturday.

The contract involves the reclamation of 68 hectares (168 acres) of land and the construction of waterfront facilities, including a saltwater pumping station and a cargo loading area on Kolwoon peninsula.

False Labeling by 3 Chinese Firms

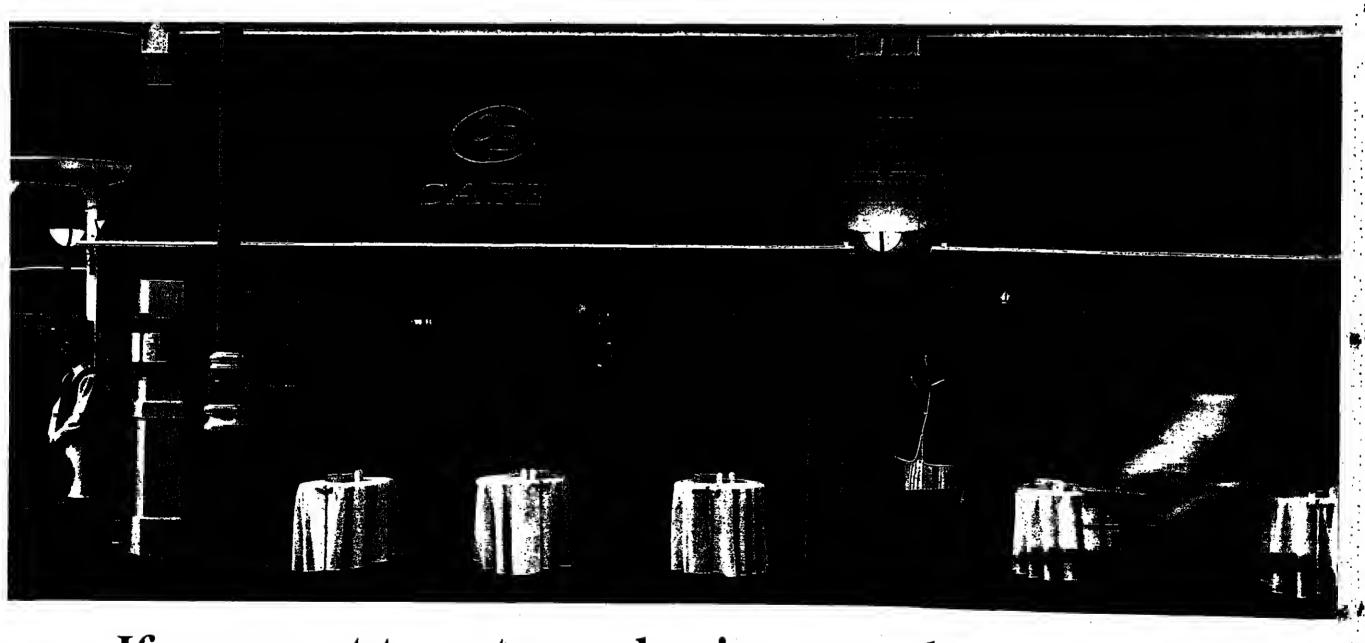
BEUING (Reuters) — China's Foreign Trade Ministry announced it would punish three local garment manufacturers for trying to evade U.S. customs quotas by falsely labeling export goods "made in Panama," the official China Daily said.

The Guangrong and Dongye garment factories of Guangdong province will be fined for exporting falsely labeled goods to the United States through a Hong Kong company in 1990-91. The Tianjin United Textiles Import & Export Co. of the port of Tianjin will also be fined for a similar deal in 1990, it said. The ministry will also confiscate all profits from the literal deals. The negative reported Saturday. under pressure, while some individual compa-nies with large market shares could rally. Likely gainers are Gulf Cable & Electrical Industries Co. and Mobile Telephone Systems Co., economists said. Gulf Cable has benefited illegal deals, the newspaper reported Saturday.

All three cases were originally uncovered by U.S. customs inspectors "and incurred a unilateral action by the U.S. to reduce its textile import from a dominant market share supplying electric cables to the government, and Mobile Telephone

Systems profits from the popularity of pagers and cellular phones in Kuwait. quota for China," the newspaper said.

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It's the Big Night: Maradona's Return

By Doug Cress

Special to the Herald Tribme

SEVILLE, Spain — Eighteen
months after his fall from grace, Diego Maradona will attempt to prove Monday night that he still has the skills that once made him the best soccer player in the world.

Maradona, who signed a two-year contract with FC Seville of the Spanish Leagne last week, will take to the field against Bayern Munich in a special exhibition match for his return to the game after being banned in 1991 for using cocaine.

juan Stadium, plus more than 2,000 like to see him fail. They enjoy it. journalists from around the world. That is why we are being extra daradona has even issued a per-careful this time around." sonal invitation to the king and

"It will be a wonderful event," he said. "I hope they can be there."
But despite the hoopia surrounding his return, Maradona, who turns 32 on Oct. 30, has steadfastly avoided attempts to paint him as a victim of success.

"I don't want to be an example to anyone," he said. "I made mistakes, but they were my mistakes and I paid for them. I just want to be a player, a normal player who works hard for his team. I realize now that this was what I missed most when I was away."

The FC Seville-Bayern Munich match, arranged in part to belp defray the cost of Maradona's \$7.5 million transfer from Napoli of the Italian League, is expected to produce about \$2.5 million in revenues from television rights, tickets and

The Super-Nintendo computer game manufacturer of Japan has paid for the right to put its name on the front of FC Seville's jerseys just for this match.

Maradona will not make his Spanish League debut until Oct. 7, but that didn't stop the 30,000 fans at FC Seville's 3-0 victory over Logrones on Saturday night from giving Maradona a standing ovation when he entered the owner's box, and later serenading him with chants of "Diego, Diego."

Diego-Mania has gripped the capital of the Andaluscian region of southern Soain ever since Maradona arrived Sept. 13, and his daily workouts have drawn crowds in exfirst full practice on Friday because at its 35 with 3:38 left. The Wild-

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

of the crush of fans surrounding his motorcade to the stadium.

When not working out for television cameras or conducting "exclusive" interviews for a fee of \$20,000 each, Maradona has been holed up in the Andalusi Park Hotel with his wife and two daughters. Yet nothing about their daily forays around the hotel grounds or their "all in the family" interviews has been acci-

"There are many people out there who resent Diego Maradona's success," said Marcos Fran-A standing-room only crowd of chi, the agent who negotiated Mar-70,000 is expected in Sanchez Pinz-adona's transfer, "and they would

> Each of Spain's four major sports dailies have devoted dozens of pages to Maradona's comings and goings. The television and ra-dio crews spend more time in the hotel lobby than the bellhops. Maradona's room-service bills are reprinted verbatim, his opinion is asked on everything from politics to the Expo '92 World's Fair, and his personal psychologist was grilled on the particulars of Mara-dona's drug habit.





Paul Gascoigne, laurt by a tackle in Rome, lasted just 45 minutes in his Italian league debut.

ROME — Paul Gascoigne lasted just 45 minutes in his Italian league debut for Lazio on Sunday, injuring the knee he smashed 16 months ago.

Gascoigne, who made his long-awaited come-back on Wednesday in an exhibition against his old club Tottenham, was hurt in a tackle by Gen-oa's Mario Bortolazzi close to halftime. He failed to reappear for the second half, but the team doctor. Claudio Bartolini, said later that the injury was a bruising and was "not a big problem."

The entire Lazio camp and the 70,000 crowd had feared the worst after the England midfielder col-

lapsed holding his right knee, in which he ruptured cruciate ligaments in the 1991 English Cup final.

Gascoigne rose and stayed on the field for the remaining moments of the half, in which he had played well. But he suddenly looked tentative and tested his knee several times.

The doctor said after the match, which finished in a 1-1 draw: "Paul had bruising on his knee. It affected his sciatic nerve and he had a dead leg. There was no distortion of the knee. This has been a hig test for his knee and it has come through it." "I don't think it is a big problem," the doctor added. "There is a possibility that he will play next

Bears Hold Off Falcons In 2d Half to Win, 41-31

Kevin Butler kicked two field goals and five extra points, giving him 750 career points and tying him with Walter Payton for the

Bears record. The Bears moved to a 31-7 halftime lead, but the Falcons came back with Chris Miller throwing touchdown passes of 6 yards to Andre Rison and 23 yards to Tony Jones to cut the lead to 31-21.

Ourscored, 41-0, in the second half of their last two games, the Bears mounted a clinching 80-yard drive with Brad Muster going the final 14 yards for a 38-21 lead. Harbaugh completed 5-of-5 for 66 yards in the drive. The Bears improved to 2-2 and

Atlanta fell to 1-3. Buccaneers 27, Lions 23: In Pontiac, Michigan, Vinny Testaverde threw a 14-yard touchdown pass to Ron Hall with 49 seconds remaining to lift Tampa Bay over Detroit

Jim Harbaugh passed for two 15-game road losing streak and touchdowns and Neal Anderson snapped Detroit's 11-game home snapped a two-game losing streak NFC Central with a 3-1 record with a 41-31 victory at home over the Atlanta Falcons.

the first play of the third quarter.
Rodney Peete lofted a 78-yard
touchdown pass to Jeff Campbell.
Two field goals by Jason Hanson
made it 16-10 for Detroit, but Ken

NFL ROUNDUP

Willis kicked one for Tampa Bay early in the fourth quarter before Santa Dotson gave Tampa Bay the lead at 20-16 when he returned Barry Sanders' fumble 42 yards for a touchdown with 6:01 remaining.

On the ensuing kickoff, Detroit's Mel Gray took the ball at his own 11, went through a wedge of blockers and followed tight end Jimmie Johnson into the end zone with 5:43 left. Testaverde respond-ed by leading the Bucs 80 yards in 14 plays and throwing the game

winner to Hall. Bills 41, Patriots 7: In Foxboro, Massachusetts, Jim Kelly threw

The decision ended Tampa Bay's three touchdown passes in a 35point second half, and Buffalo coasted to its second straight big

victory. Buffalo, 4-0, crushed Indianapolis 38-0 a week earlier and has outscored opponents 153-45, making it the league's highest-scoring team. The Patriots, 0-3, have only two

touchdowns this year and three in Thurman Thomas finished with 120 yards on 18 carries for Buffalo, while Kelly, the NFL's top passes, completed 15 of 20 passes for 308

Offers 27, Chargers 0: In Hous-ton, Warren Moon scored with a 3yard pass and a 5-yard run, and the defense stopped San Diego's run-

ming game.

Moon was unable to launch many long passes that have become the run-and-shoot quarterback's trademark. He had only two passes of more than 20 yards. Moon completed 17 of 28 passes for 175 yards.

The Oilers defense made the big plays that the offense couldn't. It stopped San Diego on fourth down in the second quarter, Bubba Mo-Dowell intercepted Stan Humphries' final pass of the first half, and Mike Dumas deflected a punt that set up Moon's touchdown run.

Vikings 42, Bengals 7: In Cincin-nati, Minnesota quarterback Rich Gannon ignored a chipped bone in his passing hand and led the Vi-kings to their most lopsided victory in four years, throwing a career high four touchdown passes.

The right-hander completed 19 of 22 passes for 212 yards during a 28-point first half for Minnesota, 3 He wound up with a career-high
 yards on 25 of 32 passing.

The Vikings' Cris Carter had a career-high 11 catches for 124 yards, including a pair of touch-downs. Terry Allen scored three touchdowns, and Todd Scott had three of the Vikings' four interceptions off Boomer Esiason. Cincinnati fell to 2-2.

Broncos 12, Browns 0: In Cleveland, David Treadwell kicked four field goals for all of Denver's

The Broncos' running game, ranked 27th in the NFL, produced 188 of Denver's 300 yards, making

Hurricanes Escape, by Inches, With Winning Streak Intact

week" at home against Parma.

Compiled by Our Staff From Disposches Miami was inches away from having the nation's longest winning

streak ended. The top-ranked Hurricanes survived their closest call at the Orange Bowl since 1985 when Arizona's Steve McLaughlin was barely wide right with a 51-yard field goal on the final play, allowing Miami to escape with an 8-7 victory.

The Hurricanes extended their winning streak to 21 games, and made it 47 in a row at the Orange Bowl. They have a showdown date with Florida State this week.

The Wildcats, 27-point underdogs, controlled the clock for most of Saturday's game against Miami, 3-0. The Hurricanes, worried about their young offensive line all year, gained only two yards on 22 carries. Arizona, 1-2-1, got its last chance when it forced a punt and took over miaute before lining ap for McLaughlin's kick. The sophomore's attempt, with the wind at

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

his back, had plenty of distance but was just wide. Gino Torretta threw a 2-yard touchdown pass to tight end Die-trich Clausell in the third quarter

for the winning margin. Florida State 35. Wake Forest 7: In Tallahassee, Florida, the No. 3ranked Seminoles, 4-0, completed their first month in the Atlantic Coast Conference with an easy victory, Freshman Tamarick Vanover returned his first collegiste kickoff 96 yards for a TD and caught an 18-yard touchdown pass.

Michigan 61, Houston 7: In Ann Knoxville, Tennessee, the No. 8

gars, 1-2, as Tyrone Wheatley returned the opening kickoff 99 yards. The Wolverines scored 35 points in the second quarter.

scored three touchdowns on rainsoftened turf for the 6th-ranked Fighting Irish, 3-0-1. Notre Dame's running attack gained 458 yards against the Boilermakers, 1-2.

Alabama 13, Louisiana Tech 0: In Birmingham, Alabama, David Palmer returned from a three-game drunk driving suspension and broke open a tight game with a 63yard punt return for a touchdown that boosted No. 7 Alabama, 4-0, past Louisiana Tech, 2-2.

by pounding Cincinnari, 0-3.

Penn State 49, Maryland 13: In University Park, Pennsylvania, the 9th-ranked Nittany Lions, 40, ral-lied from a 3-0 deficit to defeat Notre Dame 48, Purdue 0: In lied from a 3-0 deficit to defeat South Bend, Indiana, Reggie Maryland, 0-4. Richie Anderson Brooks rushed for 205 yards and ran for 138 yards and scored a career-high four touchdowns.

Colorado 28, Iowa 12: In Boul-der, Colorado, the 10th-ranked Buffaloes, 4-0, got three second-half touchdown passes from Koy Detmer, brother of Brigham Young's former Heisman Trophy winner Ty Detmer.

UCIA 35, Sen Diego State 7: In Pasadena, California, Marshall Faulk, the sophomore runner who had averaged 259.5 yards in his Ist Louisiana lect. 2-2. first two games, fell way below his Tennessee 40, Cincinnati 0: In average with 118 yards and committed a fumble for the No. 21

cats moved to the Miami 35 but Arbor, Michigan, the No. 4 Wol- Volunteers, 4-0, celebrated Johnny chose to run just one play — a quarterback sneak — in the final quarterback sneak — in the final conds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass onds to start their rout of the Cousing return from heart bypass on the No. 18 Bulldogs, 3-1. Stanford 37, San Jose State 13:

Virginia 55, Duke 28: In Dur-ham, North Carolina, No. 14 Virginia scored more than 50 points for the third week in a row. The Cavaliers, 4-0, scored on their first four possessions against the Blue

Nebraska 45, Arizona State 24: In Lincoln, Nebraska, the 15-ranked Commuskers, 3-1, took advantage of five turnovers by the Sun Devils, 1-2.

Georgia Tech 20, Clemson 16: In Atlanta, the Yellow Jackets' defense held No. 16 Clemson to 229 yards total offense and the home team lifted its record to 2-1 with the upset. Clemson fell to 1-2.

Georgia 37, Mississippi 11: In Athens, Georgia, Eric Zeier passed for 327 yards and three touch-

In Stanford, California, San Jose State failed to recover a fourth-quar-ter onsides kick and the Cardinal,

ranked No. 19, scored 21 points in the quarter to move to 2-1.

Carolina 20: In Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the No. 23 Wolfpack de-feated the archrival Tarbeels for the fifth straight season, using a stellar performance from quarterback Terry Jordan, who completed 23 of 25 passes for 361 yards. State moved to 4-1; North Carolina suffered its first loss in four games,

Boston College 14, Michigan State 0: In Boston, the No. 25 Ea-gles lifted their record to 4-0 and their shutout streak to three by beating Michigan State, 0-3.

up for the five sacks endured by John Elway. (AP, UPI) (AP, UPJ)

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SPÖRTS AUTO RACING

Mansell Breaks Mark With Portugal Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ESTORIL, Portugal — Nigel Mansell streaked to a record minth Formula One victory Sunday, leading the Portuguese Grand Prix from start to finish in his Williams-Renault and Japping every other car except the McLaren-Honda of Gerhard Berger, the Austrian who finished second.

"I am very happy to claim that record ninth win," said the British driver, who is moving to the Indy-car circuit in the United States next year. "Now I'm looking forward to going home

for the first time in seven months." Berger finished 37 seconds back after a spec-tacular collision with Mansell's Italian team-

mate, Riccardo Patrese, on lap 43. Patrese's car flew into the air and did a full summersault along the home straight after run-

ning into Berger's rear left wheel as the Austrian braked going into the pits.

Patrese was able to get out of his car unaided but his mangled Williams-Renault lay against

the crash barrier for the rest of the race. "I was fighting with Berger and he just braked to come into the pits and gave no signal at all," said a bruised but otherwise uninjured Patrese. "The car went straight up into the air,

air got under it and I saw the sky."
"I won't say it was his fault and I won't say it was mine," said Berger. "It is just one of those things that happen. I was sure he had hurt himself, I'm really glad to hear that he didn't." Ayrton Scuna of Brazil, whose record Manell broke, closed to within two seconds of the lead after the Briton went in for a tire change.

But despite running second for much of the race, Senna dropped back after four pit stops and three tire changes. He was just able to edge out Martin Brundle of Britain for third place after overtaking the Benetton-Ford on the final lap. "Even then I had a problem with the last set of tires," said Senna. "One of those was down when I finished," he said.

Senna had set the record of eight victories in

a single season in 1988, when he won the first of his three world championships. Mansell clinched this year's championship, his first after three second-place finishes, three races ago.

It was the 30th victory of Mansell's career, putting him third behind Alain Prost with 44 and Senna with 33.

Brundle's teammate, Michael Schumacher of Germany, came in seventh on a day that started with front suspension problems during warm-ups and continued with an engine failure on the

grid and numerous pit stops.

That cost Schumacher second place in the driver's standings, to Senna. It was a frantic race in the pits with continuous

tire changes and punctures caused by debris. "I was very concerned when I saw Riccardo's

car in the wall, and also concerned when I saw another car in front of me having a puncture and losing part of its suspension," Mansell said. "I think on that particular lap there were two or three cars which had punctures or suspension failures or whatever.

The next Grand Prix will be run at Suzuka the season was torn by bad feeling as the owner, Japan, on Oct. 25. (UPI, AP)



Alain Prost talking to reporters Sunday after Williams-Renault announced he would drive for the world championship team next year.

Signed by Williams, Prost Is Ready for Senna

ESTORIL, Portugal — Alain Prost will re-sume his Formula One career next season with Williams-Renault, the team said Sunday in an announcement that ended weeks of muddle and maneuvering but left ample scope for resump-tion of Prost's bitter rivalry with Ayrton Seana. The two-year contract will allow the 37-year-

old Prost, who has won 44 grand prix races and three Formula One championships, to return after sitting out the 1992 season.

other Williams-Renault driver, Riccardo Patrese, is leaving for Benetton-Ford. Williams said Sunday that it would announce its second driver for 1993 at the end of the week.

Prost said Sunday: "This car is everybody's dream. They all wanted to sign for this team. That's to be expected: best chassis, best motor, year's constructors championship, the end of the season was to be best fuel this year and, I believe, also the best pilot with Mansell."

Senna had threatened to quit McLaren be-

cause of its inability to match Williams's engi-Frank Williams, negotiated with Prost and Senneering wizardry, but now seems resigned to staying with McLaren and is anticipating that na and, in the process, alienated this year's Formula One champion, Nigel Mansell. Mansell has announced his retirement; the Renault will replace Honda as engine suppliers.

He issued a combative statement Sunday saying: "I am ready to give my all in a McLaren-Renault, although inferior to the Wil-

liams, to battle against Prost next year."

Prost shot back: "Senna is the laughing stock of the world. He behaves like a child who

always wants the neighbor's toy." He also said: "It's for the federation to deal with Senna's declarations of war. But I am taking them seriously."

Police Roadblock Spoils the Rally's Finish in Beijing

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BEIJING - Tight security spoiled what should have been a triumphant end to the Paris-Moscow-Beijing auto raily Sunday, with thou-sands of police lining the last 70 kilometers (45 miles) of the 16,000-kilometer race.

Having risen at dawn to arrive in Beijing startly at the request of Chinese authorities, the rally's participants then had to wait several hours, until noon, before they could drive just around a corner to the official grandstand and

Several thousand onlookers, kept a couple of hundred meters away, tried to catch a glimpse across two- to three-person-wide police lines as the cars and motorcycles roared past.

The rally's final day was purely for show, Pierre Lartigue of France, driving a Citroën, having clinched first place Saturday after finishing fourth in the final special stage over dusty mountain roads 1,000 meters above sea-

level in Inner Mongolia.

Lartigue finished the month-long race more than a hour ahead of Erwin Weber of Germany, with Mitsubishi teammate Bruno Saby of France, winner of the final stage, coming third. Sunday, the remaining rally cars, trucks and bikes drove the final 70 kilometers from the Great Wall at Badaling south to the Chinese

I had been told I would see a lot of beautiful landscapes. But above all I saw a lot of uniforms," said a member of the Citroen team, who asked that his name not be used.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL Major League Standings (Through Schurdgy Division W L Pct. 71 65 583 88 67 548 84 79 548 74 81 477 73 81 474 77 87 488 69 56 445

Friday's Line Scores AMERICAN LEAGUE Kontags City 187 600 714-4 9 0
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Moclarione: Erickson, Guitele (9) and Web-ster: W.-Meocham P4, L.-Erickson, 13-11. Symptonicornery (37).
Tecnado 229 800 180-3 7 2 New York 900 800 980-3 4 2 Cone, Ward 101, Henke (7) and Borders, Persz and Stanley, W—Cone, 4-2 L—Persz, 12-toktenő 16. Su—Hersite 132).

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Shysori, Porrett (61, Corsi (7) and Shinbock; Bones, Piesoci (8), Henry (91) and Nitssen, W—Bones, 9-8 L—Stevent, 12-16. HR—

Affrecation, Seltzer (5).

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Milcki. Pewer (8). Plunis (8). Lilieutst (8) Olin (9) and Orizz, Lurks (10). Guillectsn, Leiter (8), Hennemon (10) and Tettston, Rowland (7) W-Hennemon, 24. L.—Olin, 8-3. HRs.—Cleve-tond, Boorga 2 (19): Defroit, Livingstone (4).

California 638 606 289—5 12 1
Chicago 609 609 102—6 19 0
Vulero, Frey (4), Lwwis (7), Grothe (8) and
Orton; Alverez, Leach (8), Hermandez (9) and
Koritovica, W.—Hermandez, 6-3. L.—Grothe, 5-4.
HR3—Colifornia, Brooks (8), Orlor (2).
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Venson, DeLucia (7), Swan 17), Grant (8),
Gunderson (9), Neison (9), Jenes (11), Aposto
(11), Schooler (12), Powell (12), Fisher (14)
and Vatle, Parrish (10): Gezman, Whiteside
(10), Rogers (10), Burns (11), Smith (13) and
Rodriguez, W.—Powell, 4-2, L.—Smith, 0-2, 5v—
Fisher (1),
RATIONAL LEAGUE 639 605 200—5 12 1 669 603 102—4 19 8

MATIONAL LEAGUE

Saturday's Line Scores

First Gome Viola, Harris (39) and Pena, Marzana (9);

Nussina, S.Davis 19). Clements (10), Frotwirth (11), Poole (14), Williamson (14) and Hollss, W.-Harris, 49, L.—Fratwirth, 43, HR.—Boston, Cooper (4).

Boston 98 98 98—8 9 Harris Hirostima Tolyo Boston, Myoung (7) and Marzana, Fleharty (7); Lefferts, Olson (8) and Tockett.

W.—Lefferts, 1-2, L.—Copson, 7-8.
Kaskes City 10 98 98—9 7 1 Autono, Sampen (2), Shifflett) (6) and Morvey, Togoni, Wayne (7), Casion (7) and Harrer, Parks (8), W.—Togoni, 19-11, L.—Aculna, 3-6.
California 98 98—9 7 7 Tolyo 2, Hirostina 4, Yakuti 3, Ho California 98 100 98 98—6 5 0
Finley, Lewis (8), Frey (9) and Orton; Fernandez, Thispen (9) and Karkavica, Fisk (9), W.—Finley, 4-12, L.—Fernandez, 8-11, Sy—Polei

960 960 200-5 11 0 Hippo 978 629 760-4 11 1 Lotte

Here, Prince (4), W-Wolk, 10-6, L-Hilling 2-2, HRs-Phisburgh, You Slyke (13), Box Hovelon 28, 801 826-5 15 3 Les Angeles, 192 801 183-6 0 2 Kile, XCHerpondez (7), D. Jones (8) and Toubenseel Herstiner, K.L.Gross 18), McDowell 181 and Scloocia W-X-Hermondez, 9-1, L. K.Gross, 1-1, 3w-D. Jones (33), MR.—Houston, Goograficz (19), 2 Cinchmatt 800 800 802-3 12 2 8 Mrs.

Wegmon, Orosco (6), Feiters (8), Henry (7) and St. Loots ose eep of6-... 2 6 4 Niksson, W.—Orosco, 3-1, L.—Darling, 15-10, Sv.— Philodelphia 601 838 46x-18 15) Henry (27). HR—Milwoujes, Voughn (22). Bosfest 19e 801 618 684 84-7 9 1 Caborne, McClure (7) and Pagnazzi; Rivera (14 Inships) Japanese Basebail

CENTRAL LEAGUE
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44 554 2 529 -64 57 1 533 42
45 60 0 524 192
60 61 0 472 592
57 65 0 452 992 Yokult 3. Hanshin 2 Chunichi 7, Yemiuri 6, 11 imines Talyo 2, Hiroshima 1 Senday's Results

Saturday's Results

Orix 10, Selbu 7
Crix 10, Selbu 7
Kintetsu 10, Hispan Ham 5
Senday's Results,
Orix 7, Selbu 3
Kintetsu 7, Napon Ham 2
Dajet 4, Latte 2

FOOTBALL **Major College Scores**

New Hompshire 45, Darher Northeastern 14. Connectic Pens 24, Colpute 8 Pens 5t. 49, Morvions 13 Phissourch 41, Minnesota 3 Princeton 38, Lafeyatte 35

E. Kentucky 25. Tennessee Tech 6 Florida A&An 20, Tennessee St. 12 Florida St. 35. Water Forces 7 Georgia 73. Mississippi 11 Georgia Tech 20, Clemson 16 Howard U. 48, Alcorn St. 42 Juckson St. 42, Miss. Valley St. 14 Kentucky 13, Sentir Cerelling 9 SOCCER

Kentucky 13, South Carolina 9

McNesse 61, 27, Micholis St. 17
Memphis Si, 22, Arkonses 6
Allord 3, Arkons 7
Alddle Term. 66. Matroy St. 6
Margon St. 25, Johnson C. Smith 2
M. Carolina ABT 35. Liberty 32
M. Carolina ABT 35. Texos St. 6
MW Louisiona 28, E. Texos St. 6
MW Louisiona 17, W. Kentucky 14
Somford 42, Bethune-Cookmon 13
Tenn.-Martin 20, Morehead St. 7
Tennessee 48, Cincincati 0
Troy St. 31. Alabamon St. 14 Tennessee 48, Cincinnali 8
Troy St. 71. Alabama St. 14
Tejane 34, Nevoda 17
VAI, 48, W. Virginia Tech 9
Virginia St. Duke 28
W. Carolina 42, Ferrum 0
West Virginia 16, Virginia Tech 7
Wyaming 26, Louisville 24
Austin Pare 21, 35, Alabama 14

Austin Pagy 21, SE Missouri 16

Austin Peary 21, SE Missouri 16
Ball St. 19. Micmil, Ottio 9
Bayellina Green 44, East Corollina 34
Cent., Florida 35, W., Illinols 22
Cent., Michigan 25, W., Illinols 22
Cent., Michigan 25, W., Illinols 27
Indiana 28, Missouri 10
Ingiana 25, 46, Lock Howen 13
James Mactison 52, Younasiown 51, 47
Kansan St. 35, Temale 14
Kent 17, E., Michigan 14
Michigan 43, Houston 7
N, Iowa 27, Iowa 51, 10
Hebruska 45, Artona 31, 24
Notre Dame 48, Purdue 0
Tesos Southern 30, Cent. St., Onlo 17
W, Michigan 19, Otho U, 3
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SOUTHWEST
Artansas St. 42, Stepten F.Austin 20
Bolse St. 24, Stepten F.Austin 20

Boise St. 24, Stephen F.Austin 20 Oktoborna Bl. 24, Tuisa 19 Rice 45, Som Houston St. 14
Southern Meth. 27, Yaxos Christian 5
Texas 33, North Texas 15
Texas Tech 36, Baylor 17 FAR WEST

Air Force 31. New Mexico 32
Colorado 28, lowe 12
E. Washington 27, Montana 21
Howall 36, 8YU 32
N. Arizona 27, highes 52, 72
Oregon 39, UNLV 6
Sacromento 61, 29, Col St-Fullert
Stanford 37, Son Jaces 58, 13
UCLA 33, Son Dieso 68, 7
Uroh 42, Oregon 51, 9
Uroh 51, 48, New Mexico 61, 21
Washington 61, 39, Presso 81, 37
Weber 51, 47, Montana 54, 19

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION Willem II Tilbury 2, Deventer 1 FC Den Besch 9, FC Volendom 6

FC Den Basch 6, FC Volendom 6
Cambour Leeuwarden 6, RKC Woolwilk 2
Moastrich 1, PSV Einfahrwen 5
Alax 4, Rada JC Kerkrade 2
Arnhem 5, Fortuna Sithard 0
FC Twente Enschede 5, FC Uhrecht 1
FC Groninsen 4, SVV/Dordrecht 70 0
Feyencord Rotherdom 2, Sporte Rotherdom 2
Staudings: PSV Einfahoven and FC Twente
Enschede, 10 points; Feyencord Rotherdom, 7; FC Ufrecht, 8; Afax Amsterdam, Vitesse
Arnhem and Wilsem II Tilburg.7; RKC Washwilk, Sporta Rotherdom and FC Groninsen, 8;
MVV Moostricht, 4; FC Volendom, Rada JC
Kertrade, 6a Ahaed Eagles Deventer and FC
Den Bosch, 4; Combour Lecuwarden, 3; SVV
Dordrecht 90 and Fortuna Sittard, 1.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUR

EMGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE Blackburn 2. Oldsom 0 Chetses 0. Nothinstern Forest 0 Coventry 1, Nerwich 1 Crystof Poices 1. Southersofon 2 Inswich 0. Sheffield United 0 Leads 2, Everton 0 Leads 2, Everton 0

Leeds 2, Everton 0
Liverspool 2, Wimbledon 3
Manchester United B, Queens Park Rongers 0
Middlesterough 2, Aston Villa 3
Sterffield Wednesday 2, Toffenham 0
Stendings: Norwicki, 23 points; Blockburn,
21; Coverary, 30; Manchester United, 10;
Queens Park Ronsers, 17; Aston Villa, 16;
Middlestrough and Leeds, 14; Chestea and
Issuelch, 13; Everton and Sterffield Wednesday, 12; Manchester City, Arsenal and Oldhom, 111 Southamenton and Tottenham, 10;
Wimbledon, Liverpool and Sheffield United,
9; Crystat Palace, 8; Nothinsham Forest, 5. FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Aurerre 2, 1 Ne 0 Autor 2, Line U
Lens 2, Marselle 2
Le Hovre C. St. Ellenne 1
Monoco 2, Nontes 1
Touton 1, Coest 1

Lyon 2, Montpeller 1 Matz 0, Voluncientes 8 Toulouse 2, Paris-SG 2

Cosn and Lifts, 7: Lyon, Lit Howre and Tou 6] Lens, Volenciennes and Himes, 4.
GERMAN PIRST DIVISION
Borusska Dorimmer 1, Bayerin Munich 2
PC Sourheuecken 1, Dynamin Drusden 1
VBS Sittligert 3, PC Kolserslouterin 1
Borusska Moenchenskothoch 1, PC Colomes
GS Walterscheid 2, Hamburger SV 2, fle
Karlsruher SC 1, VII, Bochum 8
Boyer Leverkusen 4, Schalke 1
PC Nurembers 2, Bayer Uerdinsen 8
Werder Session 4, Elnitrocht Fronkfort B

ps: Paris St. Germain, 13 pe Auxerre, Nantes and Olympique Morrellle, 12; Monoco, St. Etienne and Bordeaux, 10; Metz

Standings: Bayern Munich-13 points: Bayer Leverlassen, 10; Eintrocht Frankfurt, Barustiz Dartmund, VFB Afuttgart and Drinamo Dreaden, 7; FC Saartmuckenn, 8; Kolemiaustern, Kartsruhe SC, Werder Bremen and FC Nueremberg, 7; VFL Bocksum, Scholice and Watterschadt, 6; Bayer Uerdingen and Barustia Moench, 5; Hamburg SV, 4; FC Calogne, 1, ITALIAM FIRST DIVISION
Ancona 1, Mosoli 1 Ancona 1. Nasoli 1 Atalanto 2. Capilori 1 Fassio 1. Udinese 0 Inter 2. Fiarentino 2 Juventus 1. Roma 1

Juventus 1, Ramo 1
Lazia 1, Genoa 1
Parma 2, Brescia 4
Pescara 2, Torino 2
Sampdoria vs. Milan, ppd., flooded pitch
Standines: Torino and AC Milan, 4 points;
Florentina, Javentus, Sampdoria and Jaher
Milan, 5: Napoli, AS Rama, Lazia, Porma,
Genoa, Brescia and Aksianta, 4; Pescara, 3;
Udinese, Casillari and Poppia, 2: Amonoa, 1. SPANISH FIRST DIVISION Real Socieded B, La Coruna 2

World Cup Qualifying OCEAN(A ZÓME Group One tid & Solomon Islands 1

TRANSACTIONS

· BASEBALL

BASEBALL
American Leegue
CALIFORNIA—Signed 4-year player develoomen) controct with Cedor Rupids, Midwest League,
CHICAGO—Normed Miles Seutres, special
assistant for senseral promoser and Dewey
Robicsont, bustom couch. Revolund Terry
Beytriston, Jackle Brown; West Irribak;
Dous Mensolino, and Joe Nessek, couches for

CLEVELAND—Reculled Jose Hernandez, shortstop, from Conton-Akron of the Eastern

League officia.

Mational League

ATLANTA—Designoted Rundy St. Cipire, pitcher, for reassignment. Bought controct of Pedra Bourbon, bitcher, from Greenville. Southern League.

ANONTREAL—Gary Carter, cotcher, will retired effective of the end of 1992 season.

BASKETDALL

Mational Busketball Association

ALLWAUKEE—Narmed Alice Dunleavy, couch, vice president of bastatball operations, and Lee Rose, vice president of player personnel.

MINNESOTA—Traded Score HOUSTON-Signed Wayne Tinkle, center

a 1-year contract.
FOOTBALL
National Featball Leasus
CIHCIHNATI—Activated Regals Rembert. wide receiver. Welved Frank Robinson, cur-tertack. Claimed Jeff Query, wide receiver, off walvers from Houston. f walvers from Houston. DENVER—Put Muhammed Otiver, comer back on injured reserve.
INDIANAPOLIS-Waived Shown Hoher-

AUTO RACING

Portuguese Grand Prix

Results Sendor on the 4.25-kBometer (2.705-mile) Autodrome circuit in Estorii: 1, Nipel Monsell Britoln. Williams Remault. 1 hour, 34 minutes and 44.69 seconds: 2, Gerbard Berger, Austria, McLaren Handa, 37.533 secmargies and was sections? 2. derinar Berger, Austria, McLaren Henda, J.533 seconds behind; J. Ayrian Seina, Srazil, McLaren Henda, J. Debehind; A. Martin Brundle, Britain, Benetton Ford, 1 lop behind; S. Mika Hokkinen, Fintend, Lutus Fort, 1 lop behind; S. Michele Alboreia, Indiv. Footwork Henda, 1 lop behind; J. Alkchout Schwinscher, Germony, Benetten Ford, 2 loos behind; S. Thierry Boutsen, Balylum, Ligier Renoult, 2 loos behind; J. Andrea de Cesaris, Italy, Tyriali Indiv., 2 loos behind; J. Alwart Sazuki, Joon, Footwork Henda, 3 loos behind; J. Amer Sazuki, Joon, Footwork Henda, 3 loos behind; J. Amer Sazuki, Joon, Footwork Henda, 3 loos behind; J. Amer Sazuki, Joon, Footwork Henda, 3 loos behind; J. Marting, 2 loos, 507, 3, Schrippicher, 47, 4, Riccardo Putress, Italy, Villians-Repoult, 46; S. Bertler, 33; 6. Brundle, 30; 7, Jetin Alesi, France, Ferriri, 13), 8, Hukkiton, 11; 9, Alborens, 6; 10, de Casoris, 5.

TENNIS

NICHPREI INTERNATIONAL

Semifipois Gabriela Sabotiai (2), Argentino, def. Ka-terino Maleeva (4), Bulsaria, 6-3, 6-3; Manka Selas (7), Yugaslavia, daf. Mary Joe Fernondez (3), U.S. 60, 36, 64

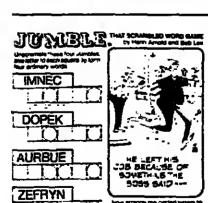
Sales daf. Sobotini, 6-2 6-D.

Davis Cup EURO-AFRICAN ZONE Group Two. Third Round

Luxembours 3, Greece 9 Johanny Goudenbour and Alberta Luxembours, def. Totals Bavelos a startinas Eframosiou, 4-3, 4-1, 7-6. startines Eframostos, 4-3, 4-1, 7-4.
Zintoowe 2, Merocco 1
Wayne Black and Byran Black (Zimbe-bwe), del, Younes et Aynaout and Mohamed Richaul, 4-1, 4-3, 4-1.



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PEANUTS























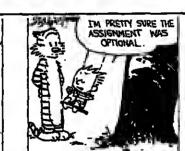






CALVIN AND HOBBES











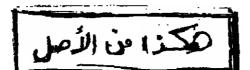






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Switzerland, U.S. To Meet in Final

GENEVA - Switzerland will make its first appearance in the Davis Cup final, Jacing the United States, after the Swiss team on Sunday completed its rout of Brazil, 5-0, in their semifinal pairing.

Jakob Hlasek beat Jame Oneins 64.6-2 and Mary Posset defeated

6-4, 6-2, and Marc Rosset defeated Luiz Matter, 7-6 (7-2), 6-3, in the shortened reverse singles matches. Hlasek, helped by a run of double faults from Oncins, needed only 61

DAVIS CUP ROUNDUP

minutes to beat the 23-year-old Bra-zilian. It was the 27th singles win for the Czechoslovak-born Filasek in 37 Davis Cup appearances.

Rosset, a tail 21-year-old from Geneva, hit more than 50 aces on the Palexpo exhibition center's fast carpet surface over the weekend. Four of them came in Sunday's first-set tichreaker The Swiss will travel to Fort

Worth, Texas, to face the U.S. team in the championship round Dec. 4-6. Switzerland and the United States have never met in the Davis Cup. The Americans advanced to their

third consecutive final by taking an insurmountable 3-0 lead against Sweden in Minneapolis on Saturday, as John McEnroe and Pete ampras defeated Stefan Edberg and Anders Jarryd in the doubles, 6-1, 6-7 (7-2), 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

The Americans had won hardfought singles matches on Friday, with Jim Courier "squeaking through," as he put it, against the inexperienced Nicklas Kulti, 4-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-3, 7-5, and Andre Agassi pulling himself together after a first-set loss to defeat Edberg, 5-7, 6-3, 7-6 (7-1), 6-3,

On Sunday, Magnus Larsson scored a meaningless victory over Courier 2-6, 7-6 (8-6), 7-6 (7-5) in the reverse singles. Agassi was meeting Kulti.

The American team was upset by France in the 1991 cup final in Lyon, but the Swiss in turn ousted the French from this year's compe-tition, in the quarterfinals.

mark, the Netherlands, Germany, India, Russia and Spain won the tinnes for us," said the Swiss coach, in the clite World Group. .

Lets Jiménez In

Faldo's Collapse

The Associated Press

KNOKKE, Belgium - Nick Feldo suffered

a spectacular collapse on the back nine on Sunday, and Mignel Angel Jimenez of Spain took advantage to win the Belgian Piaget Open,

Zoute course to finish in 10-under-par 274, three strokes ahead of England's Barry Lane. Jimenez's prize was £100,000 (\$171,000).

Spain's Severiano Ballesteros and Germany's Torsten Giedeon shared third place at 278.

Faldo was leading by three strokes with 10 holes to play. But he found shrubbery and thick

rough from there on to finish five strokes down

at 279, tied for fifth with Sandy Lyle, Ian Woosnam and Per-Ulrik Johansson of Sweden.

En-Joie Golf Club in Endicott, New York.

Japan's Isao Aoki won the Senior Tour's

Aoki turned 50 on Aug. 31 and this was only his

Sheehan's 12-under-par total of 207 was three strokes ahead of Corinne Dibnah of Aus-

tralia, who had been the second-round leader. The competition was held to 54 holes after rain

Sheehan won despite a potentially embar-tering lapse on Saturday, when her drive at the 390-yard seventh hole hit the mother of Laura

Davies, a British player who won the U.S. Open

washed out almost all of Friday's play.

fourth senior tournament.

titles in the same year.

his first victory on the European tour. Jimenez shot a 2-under-par 69 on the Royal

Each year, the top teams from the geographical zones are chosen for the World Group, whose 16 members are the only ones eligible to compete for the championship. Denmark, playing before a home crowd at Aarhus, pulled off an up-set of Argentina. The Danes took an unassailable 3-1 lead Sunday after Kenneth Carlsen beat Alberto Mancini in the first reverse singles,

5-4, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-3). The Netherlands also gained its berth on Sunday by taking a 3-1 lead over Urugnay. Richard Kraji-cek defeated Marcelo Filippino, 7-5, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3, in the first of the reverse singles in The Hagne.

Germany completed its 5-0 vic-tory over Belgium by winning both reverse singles in Essen. Markus Zoecke beat Bart Wuyts, 6-2, 6-2, and Michael Stich stopped Filip Dewalf, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

In New Delhi, India wrapped up its victory over Britain, 4-1, despite Chris Wilkinson's defeat of Gaurav Natekar, 6-3, 6-1, in just 68 min-mes. Natekar was making his debut in the Davis Cup.

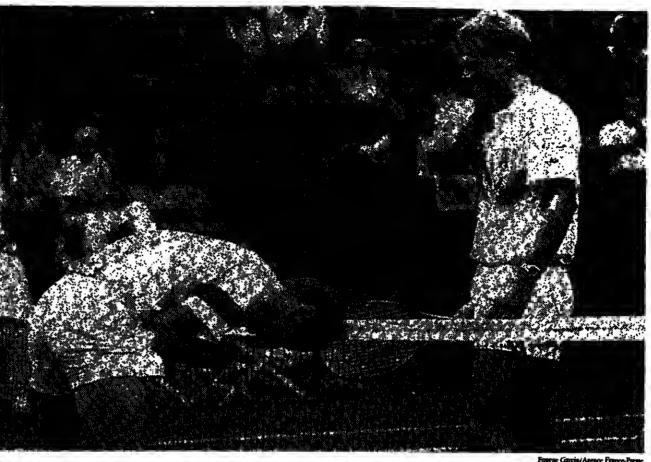
In the second reverse singles, the Indian teenager Leander Paes overwhelmed Mark Petchey, 6-2, 6-4. In Moscow, Andrei Cherkesov and Alexander Volkov won in straight sets to give the Russians a 5-0 whitewash of South Korea, Volkov beat Shin Han Chul, 6-4, 7-5. while Cherkasov saw off Chang

Eni Jong, 7-5, 6-3, Spain, which like Germany, India and Russia had already held an unbeatable lead after the doubles Saturday, had its reverse singles against Israel canceled Sunday because of rain in Aviles.

Canada and Austria, playing in West Vancouver, British Columbia, were tied, 1-1, after splitting the initial singles and having the doubles match suspended Saturday because of darkness.

The Swiss clinched their finals berth on Saturday when Rosset hit a winning forehand volley on match point in the doubles before a crowd of 18,000 in Geneva. He and Hlasek beat Brazil's Cassio Motta and Fernando Roese, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. In Davis Cup qualifying matches for the 1993 tournament, Denthan to be in the Davis Cup finals,"

Hlasek said. "The adventure con-(AP, NYT, UPI, Reuters, AFP) one run over eight innings.



John McEuroe bowed to Stefan Edberg after losing a point in the doubles match, but it was Sweden which bowed out of the semifinals.

Pirates Capture A 3d Straight **NL East Title**

The Pittsburgh Pirates became the first team since the Philadelphia Phillies in 1976-78 to win three straight National League East titles, beating the New York Mets, 4-2. Sunday to win their league-record ninth championship since divisional play began in 1969. Danny Jackson pitched six-hit ball over seven-plus innings and Jay Bell drove in two runs as the Pirates swept the three-game series in Pittsburgh to improve to 13-2 against the Mets. The Pirates are 19-7 so far this month and have

won nine of their last 11, and 11 of The only team in baseball to win 90 or more games in each season of the 90s, the Pirates are just the third NL team to win three straight division titles - and they've done it twice. They also won three in a row

from 1970-72. Expos 1, Cubs 0: Gary Carter bid a dramatic farewell to his Montreal fans, doubling in the only run against Chicago in his final home

seven of his last eight decisions.

drove in four runs with three hits

his 200th hit of the season.

Twins 9, Royals 2: Pedro Munoz

Angels 1, White Sox 9: Chad

Carter, who is retiring after this season, hit an RBI double with two outs in the seventh inning. The drive, which went over the head of former teammate Andre Dawson in right field, scored Larry Walker from first base,

Tn the cheers of a standing ova tion, Carter pumped his fists into the air as he stood on second and was replaced by a pinch runner.

NATIONAL LEAGUE Tim Laker, who is expected to be

the Expos' catcher of the future. Carter, an All-Star catcher while in Montreal, hugged Laker. Cardinals 8, Phillies 1: In Philadelphia. Rheal Cormier pitched a four-hitter for his sixth straight victory as St. Louis won the first game of a doubleheader, snapping the

Phillies' six-game winning streak. Connier struck out 10 and did not walk a batter in pitching his third complete game of the season. The only run he allowed was un-

The Phillies took a 1-0 lead in the first, but the Cardinals came back with four unearned runs in the second. With the bases loaded and two outs, Cormier hit a ball that either center fielder Stan Javier or right fielder Tom Marsh could have caught. Both players pulled up short and the ball went off Marsh's glove. Three runs scored and Cormier reached third, and he scored when Chuck Carr followed with an

RBI single, The Cardinals added two runs in the sixth on a two-run single by Tom Pagnozzi, and added two more in the seventh on Bernard Gilkey's two-run homer. Gilkey has hit safely in 13 straight games, a season high for the Cardinals.

in Saturday's games: Pirates 19, Mets 2: Pittsburgh got a grand slam from Lloyd McClendon and a homer and RBI double from Barry Bonds.

The Pirates led 6-1 after one inning, 12-1 after two, 16-1 after four. and New York finally threw in the towel by allowing infielder Bill Poa to pitch in the eig the first nonpitcher in the Mets' 30year history to pitch in a regularseason game, immediately gave up a homer to Andy Van Slyke.

high since a club-record 22-0 victory in Chicago on Sept. 16, 1975. Bob Walk got the victory by al-

Expos 12, Cubs 0: In Montreal Chris Nabholz pitched his second career shutout and Montreal Expos

Giants 8, Reds 3: In San Francis-co, Steve Hosey's first major league home rim started a three-run rally in the fifth inning and the Giants ended Cincinnati's nine-game winning streak

Phillies 3, Cardinals 1; Phillies

Ruben Amaro tripled twice and drove in a career-high four runs for the Phillies in the second game. St. Louis committed a season-worst four errors, three by shortstop Luis Alicea, leading to four unearned

Astros 5, Dodgers 4: In Los Angeles, Eddie Taubensee's two-run single in the eighth inning and Doug Jones' team record-tying 33d save led Houston over the Dodgers. Jones, who saved 112 games for Cleveland in a three-year span before signing a minor league con-tract with the Astros last January,

matched Dave Smith's 1986 mark with two innings of one-hit relief.
Braves 2, Padres 1: In San Diego,
Atlanta's Lounie Smith singled
home the tie-breaking run with two outs in the 10th inning.

Jeff Blauser dnubled off Rich

Red Sox Knock the Orioles Out of Contention

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Wade Boggs's four hits and three runs led a 15-hit attack supporting emergency starter Joe Hesketh on

Sunday, leading the Boston Red Sox to a 6-1 victory that eliminated the Baltimore Orioles from the Denmant race. The third-place Orioles fell a sea-

son-high seven games behind To-AMERICAN LEAGUE

ronto and were mathematically climinated from catching the Blue Jays. Baltimore, whose loss Sunday came at home, has dropped 13 of its last 20 games.

Hesketh made his first start since Aug. 27, as a replacement for Rog-er Clemens, who injured his right groin while warming up to pitch the bottom of the first.

Rangers 3, Mariners 2: In Ar-lington, Texas, Randy Johnson tied seven innings Sunday and did not an American League record for get the decision. He struck out five. left-handers by striking out 18 in only eight innings, but his Seattle team lost to Texas on Rafael Palmeiro's ninth-inning sacrifice fly.

The fly ball came against Jeff

Nelson, who had relieved to start the minth with the score 2-2. John- 27th season, son was taken out after throwing 160 pitches. Johnson, who leads the league with 233 strikeouts, matched the

mark of 18 strikeouts for a lefty set by Ron Guidry of the Yankees on June 17, 1978, against California. Only twice has an AL pitcher struck out more than 18 in a nineinning game. Roger Clemens set the major league record of 20 against Scattle on April 29, 1986, ottom of the first.

and Nolan Ryan, the Rangers' Twins 4, Royals 0: In MinneapoHesketh gave up four hits and starter Sunday, fanned 19 against lis, John Smiley gave up five hits -- Vaughn's sixth-inning homer in timore, playing at home, gain a Boston on Aug. 12, 1974.

The 45-year-old Ryan pitched Ryan, major league baseball's all-time leader with seven no-hit-

ters and 5,668 strikeouts, finished the year with a 5-9 record and 157 strikeouts in 1571/2 innings. He has announced he will return for his Tigers 13, Indians 3: In Detroit,

Sparky Anderson became the most successful manager in Detroit his-tory as Cecil Fielder, Rob Deer and Mickey Tettleton homered against Anderson, in his 14th season

Detroit's manager, won his 1,132d game. He moved past Hughie Jennings, who managed the Tigers from 1907 through 1920.

none of them to George Brett - as Milwankee beat Oakland's hottest split.

Brett began and ended the day with 2,996 hits and has seven games to join Robin Yount as this year's additions to the 3,000-hit club.

West with a win over Kansas City.

The game started with Oakland's

magic number at one, meaning a

would give the A's their fourth AL

West title in five years.

White Sox 3, Augels 2: In Chicago, Frank Thomas hit an RBI single with the bases loaded and none out in the 11th inning to lift the White Sox over California.

In Saturday's games: Yankees 2, Blue Jays 1: A tworun homer by Danny Tartabull helped New York and its 10-game losing streak against Toronto.

the Twins stayed alive in the AL pitcher, Ron Darling, who had won

Minnesota loss or an Oakland win and Kirby Puckett singled twice for

Curtis's second hit for California, a single in the third, drove in the only Mariners 8, Rangers 4: Dann Howitt snapped an 0-for-43 slump with an RBI triple that began a six-run fourth as Seattle won in Texas.

Indians 7, Tigers 4: Jesse Levis's first major league homer broke a 4-4 tie in the sixth as Cleveland won at Detroit.

Red Sox 7, Orioles 3; Orioles 2, Red Sox 0: Cal Ripken's RBI double in the sixth and Craig Lefferts'

The 19 runs are the most ever scored by the Pirates in a home game since moving into Three Rivers Stadium in 1975 and is the team

lowing two runs on six hits over six innings. And, he drove in his first two runs of the season.

beat Chicago. Nabholz gave up four hits, struck out 10 and retired the last 12 batters in his first complete game this season.

 Cardinals 0: In Philadelphia, Ben Rivera pitched a five-hitter for his first major league shutout in the nightcap after the Phillics won the opener on Curt Schilling's four-hit-ter. Schilling struck out five and walked three in his ninth complete

Rodriguez with one out in the Atlanta 10th. Gene Harris replaced Rodriguez with two outs and gave up the single to Smith, who also drove in Atlanta's other run, in the third inning.

SIDELINES

Brown's Illness Delays Norris Bout

LAS VEGAS (AP) - Simon Brown went to a hospital complaining of dizziness about four hours before he was to challenge World Boxing Council middleweight champion Terry Norris on Saturday night and the fight at Caesars Palace was called off. The promoter, Dan Duva, said the fight might be rescheduled for

Dr. Flip Homansky, a physician for the Nevada State Athletic Commission, said Brown, 29, a former welterweight champion, was taken the hospital suffering from an inner ear infection and chest pains. His heart was checked and was found to be all right.

 Britain's Colin McMillan surrendered his WBO featherweight champed to the surrendered his way and the surrend pionship to Colombian journeyman Ruben Palacio when he dislocated his left shoulder in the eighth round of Saturday's bout in London.

• Aquiles Guzman of Venezuela won the WBA ilyweight crown Saturday in Scoul with a unanimous decision over South Korea's Kim

Yong Kang, making his third title defense. (UPI)

Ciovanni Parisi of Italy knocked out Javier Altamirano of Mexico in
the 10th round to win the vacant WBO lightweight title in Voghera, Italy.

Connors Wins Million-Dollar Match

· John Daly took control of the final round early and coasted to a six-stroke victory in the LAS VEGAS (NYT) - Jimmy Connors, once he grew accustomed to the IAS VEGAS (NY I) — Jimmy Councits, case he grew accustomed to the conditions under which he was obliged to play, wore down Martina Navrani-lova with a disciplined ground game Friday night and beat her. 7-5, 6-2. By winning, Connors, 40, earned a \$500,000 bonus to go along with his reported \$500,000 appearance fee. Navratilova, 35, also reportedly received \$500,000 to play.

Asked whether matches like this one were a blight on the game, B.C. Open on Sunday, his first tour triumph since the 1991 PGA Championship. Daly shot 66 to finish with an 18-under 266 total at the Ken Green, Nolan Henke, Jay Haas and Joel Edwards tied for second at 272.

Connors said: "The purists in tennis are long gone. Tennis purity is long

Nationwide Championship at Alpharetta, Georgia, when play was washed out on Sunday by rain and the 54-hole event was shortened to 36 holes. Top-ranked Monica Seles, recling off 11 straight games, overwhelmed second-seeded Gabriela Sabanni, 6-2, 6-0, Sunday and won her second consecutive Nichirei International Ladies Tennis Championship Aoki, who had birdied four of his last five holes Saurday for a 6-under-par 66 and a total of 136, defeated Raymond Floyd by one stroke.

For the Record

David Tsebe of South Africa, in his first race in Europe, won the Berlin Marathon on Sunday in 2 hours, 8.07 minutes, a record for the course and the fastest marathon time this year. Uta Pippig of Germany clocked 2:30.22 to win the women's race. Takahamada made short work of Kitakachidoki oun Sunday to win the

Patty Shechan of Reno, Nevada, shot a six-under-par final round 67 Sunday at Woburn, England, to complete a unique double of win-ning the women's U.S. and British Open golf Takahamada made short work of Kitakachidoki oun Sunday to win the championship and the coveted Emperor's Cup with a 14-1 record in the Autumn Grand Sumo Tournament in Tokyo.

Hermann Nemberger, 72, a vice-president of FIFA who supervised the organization of World Cup tournaments and was head of the German Soccer Federation, died Sunday in Homburg in southwest Germany. (AP)

Japan defeated Hong Kong, 37-9, to win the Asian Rugby Football Tournament in Scoul. Earlier Saturday, the Asian Rugby Football Union

Tournament in Seoul Earner Saurday, the Asian Kingby Potroan Chind admitted North Korea into its competitions.

(AFP)
The top 159 U.S. swimmers will be required to take random, offseason tests for steroids for the first time starting next year, the U.S. Swimming Federation's House of Delegates decided Samrday.

(AP)
R. Alan Engleson, the former executive director of the NHL Players Association, is being investigated by a Boston grand jury on allegations that he skimmed profits from the Canada Cup Series.

(AP)



From Javelin Throw to Talk Show?

HAVANA - Tessa Sanderson made

what probably was a glamorous exit from track and field, while Maria Mutola signaled her emergence in powerful fashion. Sanderson, at 36 one of the oldest com-

sanderson, at 36 one of the oldest competitors in the World Cup meet, and the 19-year-old Mutola, one of the youngest, made for an interesting contrast of winners Saturday at Havana's Olympic Stadium.

Sanderson, a Briton who competed in the first World Cup in 1977 and none of the next four, took the women's javelin with a modern tors of 200 feet. History 66173 modest toss of 202 feet, II inches (61.72 meters). Mutola, who is from Mozambique and was participating in her first World Cup, overtook the American Joetta Clark and won the women's 800 meters in 2

minutes, 00.47 seconds.

Their victories overshadowed a triumph by the Olympic gold medalist, Denarth Tuln of Ethiopia, in the women's 10,000, and fourth-place finishes by the men's gold medalists Fermin Cacho of Spain in the 1,500 meters and Romas Ubartas of Lithuania in the discus. Mohammed Suleiman of Qatar won the 1,500 in 3:38.47, more than four seconds ahead of Cacho, and Tony

tas's 201-10. Another American victory came in the

men's 400-meter relay, where Jeff Williams held off Brazil's Robson da Silva on the anchor leg. The winning time was 38.48.

In the first World Cap at Düsseldorf, Sanderson, then 21, finished third. Later, she won many events, including the 1984 Olympics, the 1976, 1986 and 1990 Commonwealth Games and the 1991 European Cup.

A soccer player in Mozambique, she came to the United States in 1990 and

Washington of the United States the discus with a throw of 212-9, well beyond Uhar-

Afterward, the personable Sanderson said she was retiring but added she might be tempted to continue. "I can't rule temp-tation out," she said, "but for the moment I'm so tired I want to go home and rest."

What could keep Sanderson out of track and field would be "a sports chat show or a talk show" on television. "I think I can be the next Oprah Winfrey," she said.

Mutola, meanwhile, has won several invitational races, but this was her first major

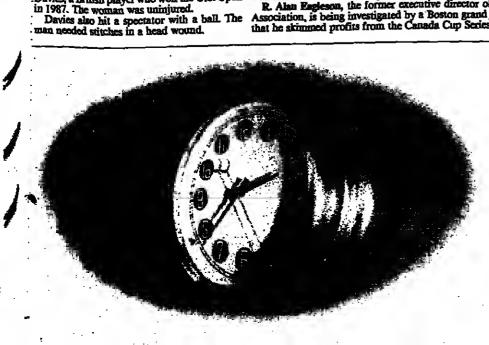
enrolled at Springfield High School in Ore-

gon. Shortly, she will begin classes at Lane Community College in Eugene, Oregon. Mutola's soccer career ended and her track career began in 1988, when a poet, Jose Cravinhas, noticed her speed on the field. Cravinhas introduced her to his son, a track coach, and a brilliant track coreer was

Mutola placed fourth in the 1991 World Championships in the 800 meters and finished fifth at this year's Olympics. "Mainly I dream about winning a gold medal in the Olympics," she said. "I think that 1996 will be my year."

Tulu, a 20-year-old prison administrator in Addis Ababa, already has had her year, winning the 10,000 at Barcelona in August. She added to her credentials on Saturday, winning by about 50 meters in 33:38.97.

On Friday night, Britain's Linford Chris-tie, the Olympic 100-meter gold medalist, won his second World Cup crown in the event, in 10.21 seconds. Two other gold edalists were winners Friday. They were the U.S. shot-putter Mike Stulce and the women's 400-meter champion, Marie José Pérec of France, who captured the 200.



Now good news can travel even faster.







PERSONALS

PARIS—The singer who belts out a tango at the start of "Mortadela" looks immensely tall, with endless legs, as if viewed by a small boy looking up from an orchestra seat, which is exactly as it should be because "Mortadela" is inspired by the memories of Alfredo Arias from when his grandmother took him to neighborhood music halls in Buenos Aires.

The narrator, playing Arias, solemnly introduces himself as an Argentinian from Buenos Aires although he is dressed

MARY BLUME

as a Chinese magician named Fu Manchu. He then sings from the piano a medley that includes "My Yiddische Momma" and the French ballad "J'Attendrai."

This, too, is as it should be because as a native of Buenos Aires Alfredo Arias sees himself as a product of a pleasantly cross-bred civilization. Growing up, two of his major theatrical influences were Eduardo De Filippo and J. B. Priestley. For some 20 years Arias has been one of France's leading theater directors. Like many exiles, he has a blend of mournfulness and cheek.

His TSE company (the initials stand for nothing though Arias has on occasion said they are for T. S. Eliot) deeply impressed Paris theatergoers of the 1970s with such productions as "Histoire du théâtre," a musical comedy called "Luxe," and "Peine du coeur d'une chatte anglaise." based oo a Balzac story, which played for three years, toured Europe and baffled Broadway briefly. The productions were all presented with great luxury and style although the company was chronically broke, and all were

homages to the theater with a capital T.

"Our idea is to express theatrical illusion. The theater is a place where voice and gesture take on a different meaning than in life. It is this difference that interests us," Arias has said

In 1980, Arias began directing works by classic authors such as Goldoni and Shakespeare; he did Schnitzler's "La Ronde" at the Comedie-Française and Henry James's "The Beast in the Jungle" with Delphine Seyrig and Sami Frey. While the members of the TSE group went their own ways, Arias made two films and mounted several operas, most recently "The Rake's Progress" at Aix-en-Provence.
"Mortadela" is playing at a small music hall usually

used for rock concerts, the Cigale in Pigalle, until Oct. 11.

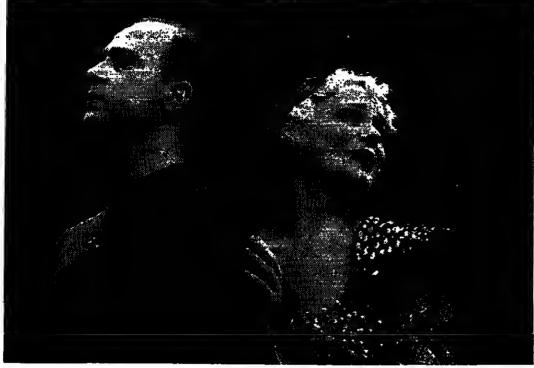
As an autobiographical work, it is, Arias says, something be has been thinking about all his life but it began to take concrete form with a TSE production, "Famille d'artistes," about a down and our Argentinian music hall family, and with a TSE tour to Buenos Aires, from which he had exiled himself in 1968.

We were invited by the French government to play 'Le Jeu d'amour et du hasard' by Marivaux in French. It was absolutely exotic to be in Buenos Aires playing Marivaux in French with monkey masks, but it was well received." Arias used to like to mask his actors to increase the

theatrical illusion; he has now dropped the masks. In Argentina, he found himself remembering the music halls of his childhood, the popular songs, his neighbors, the endless funerals he was forced to attend as a boy, his glamorous grandmother who provided an escape into illusion and his mother who gave him advice that he has spent a lifetime ignoring: "Nostalgia should be killed in

"What interests me is to reinvent Argentina in Paris, for myself and for the French public," he says. "I have

REAL ESTATE



Oscar Sisto as the narrator and Marilu Marina as the grandmother in "Mortadela."

nostalgia for the sentiments, for the disproportion of entiments there, but when I am there I am exhausted by it all and I get headaches because people talk all night and oever go to sleep."

Alfredo Arias, Remembering Music Past

Recruiting performers from Argentina, Cuba and Spain — the only TSE member is Marilu Marini, an Argentinian of German-Italian parentage who plays his Italian grandmother — Arias fashioned in "Mortadela" a spectacle in which popular music is his madeleine of Proust and in Noël Coward's words he shows how potent cheap music is. "I always marvel at the fact that people believe in what we are telling them." Arias says. "On the stage we invent

can be attributed to the fact that his theater appeals more to the senses than to the mind. "I think we brought a certain sensuality to the body of the theater, we gave flesh to the body. It doesn't pass through thoughts, it is a theater the public can bite into, as if it were flesh."

life and they believe in it." He thinks his success in France

Theater, to Arias, is a means of making illusion palpa-ble. "My work is about the impact of this illusion. I have done a lot of things that are extravagant, but I have always

found a reason to do so."

He wants his theater to divert in the sense of moving the audience and shedding an unexpected light. He has, he says, become less obsessive in directing his actors although Facundo Bo, the leading TSE actor, says the Arias hand is firm: "Being directed by him is like being given a very good road map."

In "Mortadela" his astonishingly versatile troupe is clearly presenting an illusory world of memory which in an uncanny way is familiar and highly emotive — the love

affairs of the butcher's wife, the handsome passing motorcyclist whose memory perturbs the sensitive boy forever, the family outings, deaths and marriages, and always the unusic, rowdily performed but as if heard from an open

window in a crowded quarter.

The story, such as it is, tells of the brief return to life of the narrator's Italian grandmother who died suddenly while picking up a pumpkin and who, in contrast to the other women, is soft and pink with marcelled blonde hair and an excessive picture hat. She and the narrator, played by Oscar Sisto, relive his boyhood and then she leaves him to return to the grave after singing, very movingly, a popular song by the anthor of "Volare" to the effect that

she will always be there for him. At one point Arias himself appears, in dinner jacket, to adjust the lights affixed to the Madonna, played by an immensely gifted Spanish midget who has previously done a Carmen Miranda number.

Someone had to plug her in. In that way I am in a certain way present, like Hitchcock," Arias says. Somehow, the strange mixture works and audiences have

been so enthusiastic that they are coming back, Arias says, and sing along or laugh in anticipation. "Last Sunday they were so far ahead of us that we could hardly keep up."

At the end of "Mortadela," when his grandmother has left him, the narrator turns to the audience and takes a

Polaroid photograph.

"It is to print the moment in memory since it is a spectacle about memory - it is a way of including everything in his memory, even that evening. The spectators will remember him and he will remember them -it is a sort of communion," Arias says.

LANGUAGE

A Short Treatise on Diminutives

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — If Governor Clinton is elect-ed, will be sign international treaties Bill? If Governor Wilson of California is the Republican

nominee in 1996, will he insist on Pete? We had this problem of diminutives in the '70s. Jack Rosenthal, editorial page editor of The New York Times, recently noted as a guest columnist in this space that the "strained first-name informality" of politics turned James Earl Carter Jr. to Jimmy. To this, Jody Powell, who was President Carter's press secretary, took exception, arguing that Miss Lillian elected to use the diminutive long before her son entered politics.

"The same process made Joseph Lester Jr. into Jody before I was old enough to respond to either one, Powell wrote Rosenthal. He noted that the motivation was not the desire to present an informal, voterfriendly image hut was the presence of a dozen Joseph Powells, all related, within a 25-mile radius of Vienna, Georgia. "All the traditional means of distinguishing one from the other -- Big Joe, Little Joe, Joey. Joe Lee,

etc. - were in use." The calculated inclination of politicians to adopt the informal diminutive as the formal moniker has been noted in this space before; call out "Robert!" on the floor of the United States Senate and neither Bob Dole nor Bob Packwood will turn around. And if you call Senator Gore "Albert." he will suggest you mean his father, his own name is plain old Al. This practice not only directs informality outward, but can have an effect on the person named: "Harriet we changed into Hatty, and then into Tatty," wrote Charles Dickens in the 1857 novel "Little Dorrit" about a girl in an orphanage, "because as practical people, we thought even a playful name might be a new thing to her, and might have a softening and affectionate kind of effect."

The free and easy use of such shortenings or alterings has been a trend in journalism, too: Meg Greenfield of The Washington Post was born Mary Ellen, and her initials - M. E. G. - became her name, Meg. and the most recent speechwriter to have turned into political sage, born Margaret Noonan, goes under the byline Peggy. And at The Post, Elizabeth Graham Weymouth hangs in there with Lally.

But the use of hypocorisms, terms of endearment derived from haby talk is on the decline (only my

derived from baby talk, is on the decline (only my Annt Dorothy is still called *Toots*), and terms of endearment have come under suspicion ("Call me Dollboat or Sweetie-Pie one more time, Mr. Snodgrass, and you've got a harassment suit on your hands"). Powell, now a Washington public relations executive detects a countertrend in the making:

"Why is it that people who have been known all their lives by one name," he wonders, "suddenly decide, when they hit thirtysomething, to be called something else, which oo one who knows them recognizes?" He grants that if the discarded name is a nickname like Doogie, Possum or Pinhead, a change to a more dignified appellation is understandable, but if it is reasonably acceptable, like Jack or Jimmy or Jody, why bother? "Some might say" (former press secretaries like that arch formulation) "that it goes with the strained and pretentions formality adopted by those who feel the need to marshal all available evidence to prove that they really should be taken seriously."

Jack Rosenthal wrote back: "Given that my given name is Jacob, I gladly accept and acknowledge your

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point. There surely are many reasons people rename themselves. I did so in childhood because, as an immigrant, I was determined to sound more American jonly to discover in later life that many baby boomers now favor 'Jacob' as a name for their sons)."

I've noticed that, too: a new pride in ethnicity has repopularized Benjamin, Jonathan and Sarah amone Jewish Americans, Carmen, Dokures and Anita among Spanish-Americans and Andrea and Theodore among Greek-Americans. Could it also be that the reason for a growing preference for the formal name is not mere pretension, but reflects a desire for a new formality? It is in the nature of pendulums to swing back. Jack Rosenthal recalls, as a young reporter in Oregon, attending a 1960 Nixon-Lodge rally to greet the patrician senator from Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge. on his first visit. It featured a banner draped across the street, reading. "Welcome to Oregon, Dick and Hank." When Lodge arrived, he looked up and asked.

Who's Hank." I called the CIA and put it to them hard: did you guys ever send any agents into the Atlanta branch of

The use of hypocorisms, terms of endearment derived from baby talk, is on the decline.

Bank Lavoro to find out about funny financing of loans to lraq?

The spook on the phone immediately went on background, so I cannot identify him or quote him directly. Why do you keep calling our people agents, he asked (not for quotation). The FBf has agents; we have operations officers and case officers working for us. To the CIA, agents refer to people we recruit abroad who become part of our assets.

What's the difference between an agent (a spy

providing humint, or "human intelligence") and an

gent of influence? That's a Russian term, he replied, still on background, but attributable in a general way, not in quotes. When a KGB man found a source, even one that took no money and would have been furious to be considered helpful to a foreign power, he would claim to have developed an agent of influence. It made the KGB man look good in his reports, as if he had halfrecruited a well-placed American.

I almost forgot the original purpose of my call. It was not for a language columo, but was about guilty knowledge of loans to Iraq. I had been struck by the

frequent use of the phrase we have no evidence.
In "Informing Statecraft: Intelligence for a New Century," Angelo Codevilla, a longtime Senate aide, writes that the most common sentence starter in National Security Estimates is we believe, and that "the second most common phrase is we have no evidence that is longhand for 'no."

A tricky phrase, we have no evidence, It says "no," but guards against the consequences of being wrong; it leaves an opening for a switch to "yes" if somebody else comes up with evidence to the contrary. Listen for it.

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